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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1871. NO. 129.

FIRST EDITION.

FRANCE.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION

Gambetta's Decree to be Set Aside.

Bourbaki's Failure Caused by an Absconding Contractor.

The Black Sea Question Settled.

Complete Rupture Between the Paris Government and Gambetta.

Count Bismarck Reported Insane.

ENGLAND.

Gambetta Speeches—Wild Rumor that Bismarck is Insane.

LONDON, February 5.—A complete rupture has taken place between the Paris Government and Gambetta. The restoration of the Empire is most probable. It is reported the Pope has undertaken to assist the restoration.

In the clubs it is reported that Bismarck is laboring under severe mental excitement, being so unbalanced as to render him virtually insane.

Resignation of Jules Favre—The Country Needs and Desires Peace—No Conditions Yet Discussed.

LONDON, February 6.—A number of journals in the north of France denounce the recent decrees by Gambetta, and urge that the country needs and desires peace.

M. Henri Rochefort announces the forthcoming issue of the newspaper entitled *Mot d' Ordre*which will advocate republicanism.

Paris letters of the 3d inst. states that M. Dorian has assumed the portfolio of public works temporarily during the absence of M. Magnuan, and that Ferdinand Herald succeeds Jules Favre, who has tendered his resignation. The official journal of Paris says that no conditions of peace have as yet been discussed. The elections in Paris are postponed until the 8th.

A dispatch from Luxemburg of the 6th announces that the Government of the Grand Duchy has withdrawn the exequatur of the French Vice Consul, in consequence of his having tampered with French prisoners held within its territory.

Negotiations for Peace—Continuation of Hostilities—Compliment to Minister Washburne—The Republic a Failure.

LONDON, February 6.—The *Times* contains a Berlin dispatch, which says that the negotiations for the capitulation of Paris, England suggested to the Powers the expediency of taking action in the interest of peace, and recommended the granting of lenient terms to France. To facilitate the requisite negotiations the Powers were asked to give such instructions to their representatives in the Conference as would enable them to take action in the whole subject.

The Germans continued hostilities on the 2d and 3d instants. There are two hundred thousand French soldiers in the hands of Germany, Nuremburg, Baden.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes on the 3d of February, that since the consolidation of the armistice tranquility has prevailed.

The decree closing the Paris Bourse has been rescinded, because an occasional open air meeting which had been held threatened to become forbidden.

LONDON, February 7.—The Cologne *Gazette* acknowledges in glowing terms the fact that United States Minister Washburne has remained at the siege of Paris, given needed succor to seventeen hundred German soldiers.

A Paris letter of Wednesday says that Lentourne, in an article to the *Debats*, says that the Republic is a failure, and the Orleans family the only hope of France.

FRANCE.

The Bordeaux Demonstration a Small Affair.

BORDEAUX, February 3.—A great demonstration in favor of the Bordeaux Government and the decree disqualifying officeholders under the Empire from election to the Assembly was of quite an important character. The procession consisted of about 30 persons, and was headed by a small Italian Colonel named Middleton. The rest of the crowd on the streets were spectators. The Prefect of Bordeaux received the deputation, and Gambetta being engrossed in public duties, Favre sent for read the following declaration from M. Gambetta on behalf of the Bordeaux delegation: "Faithful to the programme of the national defense, to men and arms as well as to the ballot boxes, we are now occupied in a conquest of war, deliberating on the means of profiting by the armistice."

M. Cremieux left this city last night for Paris.

Sad Story.

PARIS, February 4.—Intense suffering prevails here. Hundreds are dying daily of starvation. The food received is wholly inadequate.

PRUSSIA.

Prussians Without Hope of Peace.

Special to the World.]

BERLIN, February 5.—Uneasiness is succeeding the exhilaration caused by the fall of Paris. The funds are depressed and no confidence is felt that the terms of peace will be accepted by the Bordeaux Assembly. Incessant preparations are making for the resumption of the war, the plan being to reunite the armies, around the whole of France and reduce it to submission by a savage and relentless campaign.

66,000 French Soldiers in Switzerland.

BERLIN, February 4, *via* LONDON, February 5.—There are now sixty-six thousand French soldiers in Switzerland. They are very badly clad and the Swiss Government has asked the French authorities to send clothing.

Complications from the Duality of the French Government.

VERSAILLES, February 6.—The following is official; "The duality of the French government will apparently lead to the annihilation of Thiers, a non-observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and Thiers at Paris. The convention only looked to negotiations for a free Assembly, and an arbitrarily constituted body under the dictation of Gambetta is not entitled to such a title. Favre has informed Bismarck that he will rescind the decrees issued by Gambetta. Confusion is, however, probable, and will only be removable by the adjournment of the elections."

BELGIUM.

Nominations for the Constituent Assembly.

BRUSSELS, February 6.—The *Independence Belge* has published the following list of candidates for the Constituent Assembly named in Paris on the 5th inst.: Seats to be filled: Jules Favre, Adolphe Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin, Louis Joseph Ernst Picard, Jules Simon, Pierre Clement Eugene Emanuel Arago, Louis Antoine Garnier Pages, Jules Ferry, Henri Rochefort, Admiral Le Saint, Admiral Jean Romer De Bouvy, Admiral Pothuau. The following named persons have been put in nomination from other parts of France: Victor Hugo, Littre, Littlosle, Berthelot, Thiers and other well known characters. Alphonse Daudet, Jacques Mallet, Antoine Emile Salacroup, M. Pierod and Francois Clement Sauvage, civil engineers, and John Emile Le Monne, of the *Debats*, Claudius Hebrard, Louis Marcien Carnebau, Louis Henri Martin, and MM. Des Marits, Vachod and Lachaud, journalists.

An Absconding Contractor Causes Bourbaki's Failure.

BRUSSELS, February 5.—The *Independence Belge* has a letter from Lyons which says one cause of the failure of Bourbaki's campaign was the absconding of an army contractor with a large sum of money. The same letter says: Gen. Keller, now at Lyons, will probably take command of the Alsace legion.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Black Sea Question Settled.

BRUSSELS, February 6.—The *Independence Belge* says, the essential points of the Black Sea question are already arranged by the London conference.

SHARON, PA.

Carver & Co.'s Building Damaged by Fire—Young Man Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., February 6, 1871.

A fire broke out to-day about eleven o'clock in the building of C. G. Carver & Co., which was promptly subdued by our noble fire company, which is composed of citizens, armed with buckets. The building was considerably damaged. The stock and queensware stock of C. G. Carver and the jewelry stock of W. Kay & Co. During the fire, whilst cutting through the roof of the building, Charles Williams, a lad of about eighteen years, was thrown to the ground, striking on an axe. The wound was carefully dressed, and it is hoped will not prove serious.

The loss by the fire was about $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Slight Fire and Explosion in a Refinery—A Man Badly Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 6, 1871.

A fire broke out this afternoon in one of the stills of Jacob Chney's refinery in this city. The story of on fire caused a dangerous explosion. The fire originated from putting coal water into the still while the still, proving defective, John McKarama, an employee was badly burned, not fatally, however. The loss is about two thousand five hundred dollars. The report circulated here this evening that an explosion of Roberts's magazine of nitro-glycerine had killed two men is contradicted by the proprietors.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL DIFFICULTY.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, is using his influence to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Erie Railway Company in regard to the Bergen tunnel. The Superintendent of the Eastern Division of Erie has been directed to give such a liberal construction to the company's regulations and time tables as will avoid any plausible cause for complaint.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 6.—A bill was introduced to the House empowering justices and mayors to compel intoxicated persons to tell of whom they purchased their liquor, and makes it their duty to commence suit against the sellers. Also, a bill to organize Wood and Lucas counties into one county. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Adjutant General to employ counsel in the matter of the *quo warranto* vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

CRIME.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 6.—In Cheatham county, some nights ago, a band of masked men took Lewis Hannah, colored, from his cabin and whipped him. They then went to the house of John Davis, near Kingston Springs, and gained admittance by promising to harm no one. Samuel Finley, an ex-Federal soldier, John Davis and his son Gabriel, were the male inmates. Part of the ruffians took Finley out and said he had shot a comrade of theirs at Sulphur Fork some days before. They fired at him three times without effect, and concluded by beating him severely. Davis and his son were also badly treated. Finley has lived many years in Cheatham. The Davises recently removed thither from Pennsylvania. No arrests.

A dispatch from the summit of Mount Washington yesterday, says: When on Saturday the thermometer fell to forty degrees below zero, we thought it had reached the lowest point; but it continued to fall until at 5 p. m. Sunday it was fifty-nine degrees below zero. During the night the gusts of wind must have been more than one hundred miles per hour. This is probably the severest weather ever experienced, as the temperature of seventy-six degrees below zero, the lowest on record, when it was comparatively calm, would be no comparison to fifty-nine degrees below zero accompanied by a terrific wind.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Large Number of Bills Introduced in the House—Bill for the Sale of Securities in the Sinking Fund Reported Negatively.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 6, 1871.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. White—Enabling the School Directors of Leet township, Allegheny county, to borrow ten thousand dollars. Also, a supplement fixing the rate of interest on money to be borrowed by the School Directors of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, at eight per cent.

By Mr. Warner,—Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Duquesne Passenger Railway Company. Hugh McNeil, Joseph Kirkpatrick, John H. Negley, William Kelso and others, corporators; this road to run from Anderson street, Allegheny City, on Locust, Kearsley, Main, Pine and River streets to Bridge street, with power to extend to Millvale. Providing for the extension of the public wharves in Allegheny City. Providing for the compulsory education of children of sound, mental and physical health, between six and eleven years, applicable to the whole commonwealth.

By Mr. Humphreys—Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Montana Mining Company. Incorporating the Temperenceville and West Pittsburgh Savings bank, capital, one hundred thousand dollars; principal corporators, W. H. McGee, S. H. Grier, J. Morton Hall, J. R. Stewart, G. W. Glass, J. H. Miller.

By Mr. Taylor—Vacating North street, Pittsburgh, from Fortieth street to the old borough line of Lawrenceville, two squares, five hundred feet, with the consent of councils. Extending the road laws of Penn township, Allegheny county, passed in 1869, to Indiana township.

By Mr. Kerr—Authorizing the School Directors of Mount Washington, Allegheny county, to borrow seventy-three thousand dollars for building purposes.

By Mr. Robb—Supplement for the Duquesne Bank, of Pittsburgh, which allows ten per cent. and discounting powers. Authorizing the transfer to the city of Pittsburgh of the "Farmers' and Mechanics Turnpike, being part of Fifth avenue.

By Mr. White—Providing for the payment of Benjamin Singerly for the publication of Bates's History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Auditor General to settle with him at not over five dollars per volume.

Bills Reported.

The following every ward, borough, and township to vote on three years on a prohibitory liquor law was reported favorably.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill punishing soldiers for being present at elections for any other purpose than voting.

PAY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Revised Salary Bill.

Following is the bill regulating salaries of officers of Allegheny county, as revised in caucus by our delegation on Friday evening. It will be called up for action in the House to-day:

SEC. 1. That all fees imitted and appointed by law to be received by the District Attorney, the Sheriff, the Coroner, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and of the District Court, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, the Keeper of the Jail Delivery, and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Recorder of Deeds, the Register of Wills, elected by the qualified voters of the county of Allegheny, in all civil cases, and in all criminal cases, shall be collected in advance, shall be demanded and received by each officer before rendering any service or doing any act in performance of any duty connected with the office, and shall be paid into the county treasury. Except in criminal cases, which shall be paid into the State treasury, as hereinafter provided. That the requirements of this act shall not apply to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court.

SEC. 2. Each of the officers named in this act shall keep a special account book, on forms prescribed by the Commissioners of the county, in which he shall enter a record of all fees received for fees, and all moneys earned and chargeable by him, and the name of the person from whom and for what service and from whom received, and on the first Monday of each and every month after the passage of this act shall take effect, shall pay into the county treasury all moneys received during the month and shall make taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall deposit with the Controller, and the other with a transcript in detail of his fee account book for the preceding month, to which he shall make oath or affirmation before the County Controller, that the said transcript contains a true account of all the fees received, and of all the moneys earned where the fees have not been received upon the services rendered in the discharge of the duties of his office, and that the said fees were charged and collected at legal rates, and that he has not remitted any of the said fees to any person or persons whatsoever, or compounded with any person or persons for the same, or agreed on said transcript, and transcript in his office, and that he has not received any fees or moneys for which he has not charged in his fee account book. And if the Coroner shall be unable to be present with the body of any deceased person, he may appoint a deputy, who shall be allowed by law in all cases where mileage is charged.

SEC. 3. That the Controller shall be required to keep one office which are for services rendered or to be rendered, and shall keep a separate account with each officer in his account book and on his transcript as of the office to be collected in advance.

SEC. 4. That whenever it shall be the duty of any of the officers mentioned in this act to make out and issue any process in relation to the partition of real estates, or other legal notices, it shall be his duty to collect in advance, from the party at whose instance issuing such publication, such sum for each one hundred words contained in the notice to be given, or of the same rate for a less number of words, as he shall ascertain will be sufficient to pay the amount allowed by this act to be paid for any person or persons whatsoever, and no such process or notice shall be issued until the fees shall be so collected and paid over to the county treasurer and the proprietor or proprietors of newspapers in which publication is made shall receive no more than he or they shall furnish the County Controller a bill or bills of items for publication, and the charges for publication of process in case of sale of real estate and for each legal notice, which bills shall have attached to them the affidavit of the publisher, that the charges for said advertising do not exceed the ordinary rates, established by the usage of the trade in the same; that the said charges are not correct and not above the amount collected for notices of like character by other publishers in the county, and that no part of the said charges has been remitted to the defendant in the case, or to any person or persons whatsoever, or compounded with any person or persons whatsoever, or agreed on for the same, or any part thereof, and that the said bill is correct in all its items, and that the services charged for have been actually performed in the manner and form as charged in said bill, which affidavit shall be made before the County Controller, and the said bill, with the affidavit thereto attached, shall be filed in his office, and a transcript of the same, with a statement of the amount paid for the publication, shall be entered in the fee account book of the officer at whose instance the publication was made.

SEC. 5. That all fees imitted and appointed by law to be received by the District Attorney, the Sheriff, the Coroner, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and of the District Court, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, the Keeper of the Jail Delivery, and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Recorder of Deeds, the Register of Wills, elected by the qualified voters of the county of Allegheny, in all civil cases, and in all criminal cases, shall be collected in advance, shall be demanded and received by each officer before rendering any service or doing any act in performance of any duty connected with the office, and shall be paid into the county treasury. Except in criminal cases, which shall be paid into the State treasury, as hereinafter provided. That the requirements of this act shall not apply to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court.

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SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be the duty of any of the officers mentioned in this act to make out and issue any process in relation to the partition of real estates, or other legal notices, it shall be his duty to collect in advance, from the party at whose instance issuing such publication, such sum for each one hundred words contained in the notice to be given, or of the same rate for a less number of words, as he shall ascertain will be sufficient to pay the amount allowed by this act to be paid for any person or persons whatsoever, and no such process or notice shall be issued until the fees shall be so collected and paid over to the county treasurer and the proprietor or proprietors of newspapers in which publication is made shall receive no more than he or they shall furnish the County Controller a bill or bills of items for publication, and the charges for publication of process in case of sale of real estate and for each legal notice, which bills shall have attached to them the affidavit of the publisher, that the charges for said advertising do not exceed the ordinary rates, established by the usage of the trade in the same; that the said charges are not correct and not above the amount collected for notices of like character by other publishers in the county, and that no part of the said charges has been remitted to the defendant in the case, or to any person or persons whatsoever, or compounded with any person or persons whatsoever, or agreed on for the same, or any part thereof, and that the said bill is correct in all its items, and that the services charged for have been actually performed in the manner and form as charged in said bill, which affidavit shall be made before the County Controller, and the said bill, with the affidavit thereto attached, shall be filed in his office, and a transcript of the same, with a statement of the amount paid for the publication, shall be entered in the fee account book of the officer at whose instance the publication was made.

SEC. 8. That all fees imitted and appointed by law to be received by the Register of Wills, the Recorder of Deeds, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and of the District Court, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, the Keeper of the Jail Delivery, and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, elected by the qualified voters of the county of Allegheny, in all civil cases, and in all criminal cases, shall be collected in advance, shall be demanded and received by each officer before rendering any service or doing any act in performance of any duty connected with the office, and shall be paid into the county treasury. Except in criminal cases, which shall be paid into the State treasury, as hereinafter provided. That the requirements of this act shall not apply to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court.

SEC. 9. That if any juror shall demand the fees allowed by law, the Coroner shall give such juror a certificate according to a form to be prescribed by the County Controller, and when such certificate is presented to the County Controller by the juror in person, the claim shall be entitled in accordance with the face of a post-mortem examination it shall be the duty of the Coroner, before the physician's fee is paid, to require a certificate declaring the nature of the services rendered, which certificate shall be presented to the County Controller before issuing the examination, for settlement; but no post mortem examination shall be made except in the case of the Coroner's physician upon the case shall request it. And if the Coroner shall be unable to be present with the body of any deceased person, he may appoint a deputy, who shall be allowed by law in all cases where mileage is charged.

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SEC. 13. That all collateral inheritance tax collected by the Register of Wills, and all moneys received from the State Treasurer, but his commissions on the same shall be paid to the county treasury as other fees, as provided by this act.

That if any juror shall demand the fees allowed by law, the Coroner shall give such juror a certificate according to a form to be prescribed by the County Controller, and when such certificate is presented to the County Controller by the juror in person, the claim shall be entitled in accordance with the face of a post-mortem examination it shall be the duty of the Coroner, before the physician's fee is paid, to require a certificate declaring the nature of the services rendered, which certificate shall be presented to the County Controller before issuing the examination, for settlement; but no post mortem examination shall be made except in the case of the Coroner's physician upon the case shall request it. And if the Coroner shall be unable to be present with the body of any deceased person, he may appoint a deputy, who shall be allowed by law in all cases where mileage is charged.

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SEC. 20. That all fees imitted and appointed by law to be received by the Register of Wills, the Recorder of Deeds, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and of the District Court, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, the Keeper of the Jail Delivery, and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, elected by the qualified voters of the county of Allegheny, in all civil cases, and in all criminal cases, shall be collected in advance, shall be demanded and received by each officer before rendering any service or doing any act in performance of any duty connected with the office, and shall be paid into the county treasury. Except in criminal cases, which shall be paid into the State treasury, as hereinafter provided. That the requirements of this act shall not apply to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court.

SEC. 21. That all collateral inheritance tax collected by the Register of Wills, and all moneys received from the State Treasurer, but his commissions on the same shall be paid to the county treasury as other fees, as provided by this act.

That if any juror shall demand the fees allowed by law, the Coroner shall give such juror a certificate according to a form to be prescribed by the County Controller, and when such certificate is presented to the County Controller by the juror in person, the claim shall be entitled in accordance with the face of a post-mortem examination it shall be the duty of the Coroner, before the physician's fee is paid, to require a certificate declaring the nature of the services rendered, which certificate shall be presented to the County Controller before issuing the examination, for settlement; but no post mortem examination shall be made except in the case of the Coroner's physician upon the case shall request it. And if the Coroner shall be unable to be present with the body of any deceased person, he may appoint a deputy, who shall be allowed by law in all cases where mileage is charged.

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SEC. 32. That all fees imitted and appointed by law to be received by the District Attorney, the Sheriff, the Coroner, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and of the District

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

HAVING failed of inducing immigration from other parts of Europe, Virginia begins to speculate upon securing the lion's share of the Frenchmen, that some people expect will soon be deserting their native land. The Old Dominion may find her plans fail in this, as in so many other things of late years. Not that the Gauls will love Virginia less, but France more and so stay at home.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S detention is again announced, and this time with the explanation that it is in accordance with an understanding between the Governments of the two countries. It is a happy circumstance that the two nations can see their interests through the same medium, and that there is so excellent a prospect for a settlement of differences which if treated in any other spirit might endanger the continuance of friendly relations.

WE print herewith the Fee Bill which the Allegheny delegation have agreed to in lieu of that originally introduced by Mr. WHITE. We are not prepared to express a decided opinion of its merits, only that in the matter of legal advertising, it seems a little indefinite just where it should be explicit. Why not say that the legal rate of advertising shall not exceed fifty cents the square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion (or some other fixed rate), and that one hundred words shall be deemed a square. This would remove all dickerings as to rates, chance to overcharge, or opportunity to pad out advertisements to make half-a-dozen squares, when otherwise there would be only one.

ATTENTIVE readers of the telegraphic dispatches in our issue of yesterday doubtless took note of the indications presented of prospective divisions in the French National Assembly. Somewhat still more significant and important is apparent, the probability that many of the districts in the south will stand by GAMBETTA in the exclusion of all candidates committed by their antecedents to the support of royal government. Apparently the eloquent advocate has had no thought of playing *felo de se*; on the contrary, he may be meditating a more distinguished and in his own estimation a more glorious part than he has heretofore performed, that of heading Southern France in resisting imperialism as well as disgraceful terms of peace, even by force of arms.

THE dinner given to General PLEASANTON in New York as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has a special significance. It was intended as a marked approval of that officer's efforts to procure the repeal of the Income tax, and an expression of satisfaction in view of his high determination to do his duty in the face of strong opposition. With these expressions of approbation the whole country sympathizes. What it wants, all the administration needs to insure for itself enthusiastic applause from every quarter, is a thorough policy for the reduction of taxes, sweeping reforms in the civil service, and an intelligent and courageous looking beyond small and temporary questions which are unworthy of the attention they demand. The occasion was full of instruction to those who can understand it. Many of the most prominent Republicans of New York were present.

ON retiring from the office of Special Commissioner of Revenue, D. A. WELLS, Esq., was appointed by Governor HOFFMAN to consider the subject of taxation in that State and report on the best method of securing an equal and just method of imposing the burthen. His report, which is about to be made to the Legislature, will have a special interest in many if not all the other States. In our own much has been written and no inconsiderable effort made with the view to obtaining a uniform system, as well as something like complete knowledge of the wealth of the State. It must be conceded that our present system is grossly defective, and in many respects unjust in its workings, as well as entirely inadequate to an ascertainment of the State's resources. In these respects New York is similarly situated, and that State has undertaken the work of correction in a manner that has a special value to ourselves. Mr. WELLS, doubtless, has special qualifications for the task in which he has been engaged for more than a year, and the result of his labors will be awaited with particular interest here as well as in New York.

ONE bit of experience outweighs any amount of theory, and those who have been asserting that steamships are not built in America because they are costly and inefficient, find themselves put down by a comparison of a year's achievements of an American and a German steamer. *Isaac Bell*, of the Old Dominion Line, was built in Brooklyn, and John ROACH & Son, of New York, built her engine. During the past year she has made 52 round trips, of 4,500 miles, received and delivered 104 cargoes, and made 416 landings, with the regularity of a ferry boat. On the other hand, in the year, the *Hansa*, of the Hamburg line, made six trips varying in time from one to six days over a route of 4,300 miles. This vessel is nominally of 2,600 tons, yet she will carry only 1,500 bales of cotton, or 1,000 tons cargo, consuming 80 tons of coal per diem, and running at the rate of 12 miles per hour; the *Bell* and her iron consort, although nominally of but 1,600 tons measurement, will each carry more than twice that amount of cargo, consuming 25 tons of coal per diem, and steaming at the rate of 14 miles per hour, and draw from six to eight feet less water.

The *Bell* was out every week in the year, and encountered her full share of as heavy weather as any steamer in mid-ocean, yet when put in dry-dock, all the repairs she needed was a new coat of paint on her hull and about $10 upon her engines. The *Hansa's* repairs cost $19,000 in gold. Those of the *America*, of the Hamburg line, cost $23,000 in gold. The *Hermann's* repairs cost $26,000 in gold. None of the newest ships of this line have cost less than $10,000 annually, and the average expense has been over $20,000 in gold.

The iron consort of the *Bell* was built on the Delaware in five months; she was as cheap, too, considering tonnage, as she could have been constructed on the Clyde; but when her capacity is considered, she cost twenty-five per cent. less. The actual cost of the vessel was $305,000 currency. Until these statements are proven to be incorrect, they must stand as sufficient to show that it is entirely possible for America to compete, under the present tariff, with rival nations in shipbuilding and in commerce, if the citizens of the United States will but engage in the enterprise. The American Steamship Company of Philadelphia will soon furnish further proofs of this fact.

A DISPATCH represents that the ROTHSCHILDS pay or are ready to pay the German contribution levied on Paris. We have once or twice briefly called attention to the mental attitude of the American Israelites towards the French-German conflict. The subject is rather interesting as it affords illustration of Hebrew character and Hebrew fidelity to the cause of their race. Readers of history are familiar with facts in many centuries and different countries proving how keenly they appreciate service and how faithfully they remember not only persons in private life, but kings and governments who show them favor or respect their rights as a peculiar people. In comparatively recent times, and in American history, in the life of an American President, JEFFERSON, an exemplification of this remark will occur to a few of our readers. While some of the German Israelites have warmly espoused the German side of the great quarrel, it has, we believe, been well understood all along that a majority of them either decidedly sympathize with the French, or else feel or affect indifference concerning the issues of the warfare. In a late Jewish publication we have given an explanation of their French sympathies. The writer says it is attested by history that whenever an idea of emancipation has made way in Europe, France has taken the initiative. France has always been and is to-day, the advance guard of liberty. With its population of forty millions of Catholics, it has always respected and maintained the rights of its one hundred thousand Israelitish citizens. The writer claims, without fear of contradiction, that the religious emancipation of the Jews in Germany is of French origin. In 1848, he says, we find two of our worthy co-religionists, CRÉMIEUX, the lawyer, and GOUDCHAUX, the financier, forming a part of the provisional Government of France. Not very remote from the same time, a German Parliament was convoked at Frankfort, containing as members the great men reactionary and liberal of Germany. In this assembly the most perfect harmony prevailed in the discussions so long as they did not touch the question of the emancipation of the Jews. This subject was the stumbling block over which they fell into discord. They could not agree upon the proposition and it was rejected. Though since that time the position of the Jew in Germany has been much improved, the old liberality of France towards the race is remembered by many of them with a gratitude which somewhat darkens the claims of Fatherland.

THE latest report of the New York State Insurance Inspector brings his statistics to January 1, 1870. It shows that 69 life insurance companies were doing business in New York, against 14 in 1860. They had 426,000 outstanding policies, against 50,000 ten years before. Their assets had increased from $20,000,000 to $229,000,000, only 11 9-20 times. But their insurance had increased 13 4-35 times, being from $149,-000,000 to $1,936,000,000. If the assets had increased in due proportion, they should be $33,940,714 more than reported. Meanwhile the percentage of assets to risks has decreased from 14.1533 to 12.4914. Competition, the great expense of agents, officers, &c., cause most of this progress in the wrong direction. How burdensome are these expenses appears from a comparison with the railroads, the expense of operation which would be expected to be very largely in excess. Yet the expenditure of the New York Insurance Companies in 1869 was $45,133,949, being 57⅓ per cent. of the gross receipts of $78,299,-062. In the same year the railroads of the United States expended but 61 per cent. of their gross receipts, being $227,990,502 out of $349,309,713. Still the insurance companies are not yet in an unhealthy condition. The great test of solvency in an insurance company is that it should have sufficient assets to re-insure the amount of its policies in force over and above its other liabilities. The aggregate assets of all the companies are $229,997,425; their current liabilities, including $2,878,364 capital stock, are $19,259,742, and the valuation of the re-insurance of all their policies is only $170,930,593; showing that, after paying all their liabilities, including capital, they would have a surplus of $38,997,090. But the fact remains that at present the liabilities are increasing faster than the assets, and shows the need for such legislative action as will alter this state of affairs.

THE New York *Financial Chronicle* examines "the outlook for breadstuffs," and comes to the conclusion that "the demand from the continent, whatever its extent may be, will not, for the present at least, be a speculative one, but to meet absolute needs; and such a demand suggests the steady but slow process of healing, rather than the activity upon which speculation thrives." It says:

"The course of prices since Monday affords evidence that the effect of the fall of Paris had been freely discounted; that is, the advance which it was expected would be caused by that event took place in anticipation thereof; and the circumstance which was confidently relied upon to cause a further advance, merely found speculative holders anxious to realize profits, and many of them were precipitated into a semi-panic by the weakness, instead of the buoyancy, which the market exhibited. This is so uniformly the course which such speculations take, that the wonder is, anybody should have expected anything different."

THE Japanese government recently sent an envoy to Tien-Tsin to negotiate an alliance with the Chinese government in undertaking a campaign against Corea. But the Coreans are nominal tributaries of the Chinese, and are considered remarkably disagreeable people to quarrel with by the degenerate descendants of Genghis Khan. So the Japanese were politely snubbed and told to mind his own business. If ever a quarrel should arise between the two countries, this little episode will not be forgotten, and China will find she made a mistake in being rude to their despised, but far more advanced, neighbors.

A letter from the Magellan colony confirms the stories that the Patagonians are giants. It speaks of some of them as standing six feet six or seven inches, and "from head to heel symmetry itself." Nor is it unusual to find a Patagonian weighing as much as two hundred and eighty-five pounds. With all their splendid physical characteristics, the race is degenerating "through the use of tobacco and liquor." Moreover, with all their bodily strength the people are said to be exceedingly cowardly. Most of their wounds are given from behind. Heretofore they have recovered marvelously soon from wounds, but with their degeneration the process is slower.

GENEVA, in Switzerland, seems at the present critical juncture in European affairs, to be a favorite resort for the royal Jem Bagses, male and female, of the continent. In addition to Isabella of Spain, M. Aubery—otherwise, by courtesy of legitimists, Henry V. of France—has taken up his domicile at this cheap and charming retreat. There, too, is a group crowd of Imperialists who have fled from France since the deposition of Napoleon. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde, his wife, live in a hotel in a plain manner, the center of the colony of loyal Bonapartists. There are enough of this latter class, therefore with a sprinkling of the Parisian editors of the late regime, present in Geneva to make up quite a "court circle," the show of Imperialism is kept up by the employment of two or three ex-prefects of happier days. What Plon-Plon lacks in power and beauty, he makes up in department and the remembrance, that he is the nephew of his uncle. Probably, if the truth were known, he is a happier man than when, suspected by his Imperial cousin, he was a vassal to his caprices, to be flattered or snubbed as circumstances might have seemed to warrant.

THE Grand Vizier of Turkey has issued a circular to the Governors of Provinces recalling the fact that the Turkish Government had treated the Circassian immigrants in their need with great generosity, by providing them with houses and plots of land, beasts of burden and agricultural implements for cultivating the land, and he instructs the authorities not to allow these Circassians to quit the abodes which have been allotted to them on the plea of joining their relations or any other pretext, but to prove financial success, and is worthy of emulation by the telegraph companies in the United States.

PROFESSOR J. W. POWELL, the explorer of the canyons of the Colorado, has recently been visiting in Chicago, and delivered a lecture on "Ancient Cities of Arizona." He gives a singular account of the remains of these ancient habitations of a civilized race, which dwelt there from the time of the discovery of the continent. He says the Spaniards, during their invasion, destroyed sixty or seventy of these cities, but that seven of them still exist in the hitherto unexplored regions of Arizona. The dwellers in these cities retain their ancient religion and customs. The houses are built high upon cliffs, and are of peculiar construction.

The New Jersey Legislature has a "cute" way of evading the State Constitution. Its constitutional adjournment for three days or more shall be had on Thursday. They pass a resolution that "when this House adjourns it be to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and from thence to Monday morning." Having thus provided for their future existence, the Legislators hasten from the capital to their homes. A kind Trenton member of each House the next morning plays a ridiculous farce on law by "calling the chambers, and formally declaring the respective bodies adjourned because there's no quorum.

Our readers need not be informed in regard to the value of the course of scientific lectures by Dr. Barker, which closes to-night at Library Hall. We are not surprised to learn that the demand for reserved seats for this lecture even exceeds that for the former one. To accommodate this demand, such seats as are still unsold will be offered at the ticket box at the hall after two o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Continent small-pox is making fearful ravages in the Saskatchawan country. At the settlement of Big Lake, 280 persons have died, and the place is almost entirely depopulated. What few settlers survive are leaving. Over two thousand persons, including Indians, are estimated to have died already. The disease seems to have raged most severely in the Victoria settlement.

At the last meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, it was resolved to print the Book of Numbers in the Dakota language, the New Testament and several books of the Old having been already published by the Society; also to publish the Chaldean Gospel by Matthew in the Ekweeh dialect; and arrangements were entered into for the preparation of the Scriptures in the Azerbijan or Tartar-Turkish language, spoken in all the northern part of Persia, and the translation of portions of the Scriptures into the Koordish dialect, was sanctioned.

The ladies are not only to have the birds of bright plumage upon their heads, but under their feet also. Taxidermists in European cities announce that they prepare bird skins specially for the adornment of hearth-rugs and fire screens.

There is a woman in St. Vincent Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, whose face was once horribly burned, she having fallen in such a way as to bring it in contact with a bed of live coals. Since the accident occurred all mobility of feature has disappeared, and her face, according to a local paper, "has assumed a species of ossification, and is hard, indurable, and impenetrable to ordinary bodily puncture." The "ossification" is probably nothing more than the scar, and might be remedied by skin-grafting, which was introduced by M. Reverdin, and is just now the medical sensation. It consists in taking minute parts of flesh from various parts of the body, and transplanting them to the injured place.

A gentleman in Bloomington, Ill., is seriously troubled with mice, which sum over the table and also in his room, showing no fear of anything. This same gentleman has a pet canary bird, which he has been in the habit of placing on the table, and opening the door of the cage to allow the mice admission to the cage, when the bird immediately pounces upon them and drives them out. Lately a mouse turned and fought, but the bird soon defeated him.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "The yearly production of cotton seed in the sections tributary to this market, is 750,000 tons. This will yield 30,000,000 gallons of oil, worth in its crude state $15,000,000; and 300,000 tons cake, worth $9,000,000. The 250,-000 tons hulls and pieces of fibre left after the manufacture of the oil and cake could make several millions of dollars worth of the finest paper. If the entire cotton seed product of the Mississippi Valley were manufactured into oil, oil cake, soap and paper, and the oil refined and bleached, it would be worth some $60,000,000."

A resident of Woodstock, Vt., has been so severly poisoned and paralyzed from drinking cider that had been conducted through a lead pipe into his cellar that he is unable to raise his hands to his head, or to attend to his ordinary business. The pipe was not cleansed or rinsed out the first year, but laid away, and used last fall without cleansing.

At the last examination of the Calcutta University there were 1,905 candidates for the entrance examination, and 548 for the first examination in arts. The first entrance examination of the University was held in April, 1857, when there were 244 candidates. Every year has since shown a steady increase.

One hundred and ten daily newspapers are published in the United Kingdom; 99 in London, 57 in English provincial towns, two in Wales, 11 in Scotland, 19 in Ireland, and one in a channel island. Sixty-one are penny, and 34 are half-pennynewspapers.

A new town is to be set off from Groton, Mass., and the people have voted to call it "Ayer," after Dr. J. C. Ayer, the medicine man, who is a pillar of the place.

Cotton yields the Florida planter $45 per acre; sugar cane profits them $393, with no more work or care.

A San Francisco paper says that the Chinamen are not now systematically taunted and tortured upon the public streets of that city, as was the custom there a little while ago, but they are outgeneraled by educated scoundrels, when redress is next to impossible. The exclusion of Chinese testimony from the Courts places the robbery and maltreatment of the race at a premium.

Ira is the most peculiarly skipped town, not only in Vermont, but in the United States, if not in the world, running from a point to about two miles wide, and is about fourteen miles in length.

This week a Stranger's Hospital will be opened in New York for the reception of all sufferers, irrespective of nationality, and patients will be provided with every necessary comfort, free of all expense. The building, &c., cost $150,000, all private citizens, whose name is withheld at his own request. The current expenses of the hospital will also be discharged from the same generous purse, and many of the leading surgeons and physicians of the city have volunteered their services.

Another line of steamers between Norfolk, Va., and New York, it is said, will be attempted by Lorillard, the tobacconist. The trade of the Virginia seaport is steadily increasing, thus indicating that the prosperity of the "Old Dominion" has begun to revive.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Charles Dance wishes it to be understood that it is the French *metre* which is the basis of weights and measures that he opposes, while he is in favor of the *decimal* system with a more correct system than the metre.

"Miss Grundy," of the *World*, the youngest lady correspondent in Washington, is Miss Snead, a girl scarcely out of her teens. She supports herself as a clerk in the Interior Department until within a year. On receiving her discharge she turned to literary labor to earn her living, and for her first letter described the grand ovation to Mr. and Mrs. Prince Arthur. She sent her letter to the New York *Tribune*. It was well received and was soon followed by others of a similar kind, copies of which were acceptward sent to the *World*, and an engagement secured with that paper on an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

Long, the colored Congressman from Georgia, in his letters to the department, does not "recommend" candidates for offices, but "names" them.

C. G. Memminger, whilom Secretary of the Treasury of the C. S. A., has got into office again—as President of the Charleston, South Carolina, Bible Society.

Mrs. Scott Siddons is going to take up her residence in America, and prefers to live among the cities of New Haven.

Mrs. Richardson recently made her *debut* at Norwich, Conn., as a public reader, and some papers called her a failure. In reply, the Norwich *Bulletin* says: "The simple facts are that the readings were a greater financial success than the average of the winter nights' course; that the audience was made up from our best and most cultivated people; that Mrs. Richardson made an extraordinarily favorable impression upon the majority of those who heard her; that, in spite of a severe storm she struck on the first Saturday as a woman unusually well qualified for a public reader."

John E. Owens is said to be the wealthiest of American actors, and owns a farm of about four hundred acres near Baltimore, Md., his native city, and is reported to be worth $700,000. The "nest egg" of his great fortune was realized from his original performances of *Solon Shingle* in the *Mose* at the Arch Street Theater, in 1849. At the time he was receiving $25 a week, but in the third week of the run, the manager, E. L. Davenport, increased his salary to $200 per week. This was gave to Mr. Barton, also, the means to purchase the Chambers Street Theater in New York, and thus to enter upon a career which led to fortune.

The Richings Hess English Opera Company appear at Philadelphia Academy of Music this week together with the grand German Opera Company. The principal artistes thus added to the company are Miss Caroline Von Bork, Miss Emma Krause, Josef Hermans, Wilhelm Lotti and the Child American, Miss Von Bork is a native of Baltimore, and has pleased and delighted the Philadelphia and Baltimore audiences in Germany. Her chief schooling was received at the Leipsic Conservatoire, the same at which Wilson studied. She possesses a fine organ, and of great power, but of wonderful flexibility and a compass of three octaves and one full note. Miss Emma Americus is by all accounts a great though a little artiste, old in professional knowledge for her years, having been three years and four months old. He is a violinist, and his execution is spoken of as something wonderful.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers has told the Chicago people that she will reside among them, and they are reasonably happy.

Among the unknown curiosities in the British Museum are some cases bequeathed by Francis Douce the well known literary antiquary, on condition that they are not to be opened until the year 1900. No one is aware of their contents, though there is a scandal about his contemporaries, which is unlikely; others believe it to be unpublished results of his extensive researches.

Alexis Feodorovitch *Lodi*, who has recently died, was a distinguished composer of Russian sacred music, and was for many years director of the Imperial Chapel at St. Petersburg. He is best known as the author of the Russian National Hymn.

The ordinary stories about the prices paid to magazine writers are said to be extravagant. About $30 is the general price paid for any article, and even to such contributors as HOLMES, Emerson and Lowell, the *Atlantic's* limit is $250.

Such subjects for popular lectures as the Boston intellect requires! To-morrow evening Dr. Brown Sequard, the eminent surgeon, is to lecture in Tremont Temple, in aid of the sanitary fair of Irving, upon the subject of "The Normal and Morbid Influences of the Nervous System upon the Organic Functions of Man and Animals."

About Hanging.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Whatever may be our opinion of legal strangulation, the fact remains, that it is generally believed that murderers are hanged or not hanged according to luck, or for some other reason quite independent of their crime. Here is a writer in one of our exchanges who wants to know why Hanlon was hanged, while Reddy the Blacksmith, who was equally guilty, is no more danger of being hanged than the most innocent person in the community. This is a question which we cannot answer. There are such mysteries and mysteries; and most mysterious is the working of the gallows. Now and then we see murderers walking straight out of the gallows-trap as carelessly as if they were of childish innocence. In some states it has, in our time, been the habit of the Executive to pardon all the capitally convicted. Then came the reaction, and everybody convicted of murder was hanged with Draconian severity. But there still remained the Scriptural warrant, everlasting and irrepealable, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed"—an injunction still regarded by some people as Divine, but which is disregarded every time a murderer or even a manslaughterer is spared. There is a great deal of poor logic about the gallows logic is the lamest.

A Way They Have in Kansas.

The Kansas City *Bulletin* says that the citizens of Kansas have taken up the matter of clearing the country of the numerous gangs of horse thieves infesting the border life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to commend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach, and restores the generative organs and digestive to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. 17:ia

Tuesday night. Two notorious outlaws, whose presence has been forbidden this city by the enforcement of the vagrant law, were caught near Shannonburn, and in a few minutes were hanging dangling in the air, with this significant legend pinned upon their breasts: "Horse thieves. Then names were given as Kennedy and Morton. The former has been boarded by the city for some time as a vagrant. They belonged to a regularly organized gang infesting this vicinity, and whose head-quarters is said to be at Shawnee and Wyandotte. They steal horses here and sell them at Leavenworth and Atchison, and bring stolen property from those counties down here. A few such cases as this will have a good effect upon the border. It soon makes peace."

The agents of the various foreign steamship lines coming to the port of New York are now demanding that the contract manifests shall be amended after the steamer sails. The first attempt of this case of the steamship Aleppo, belonging to the Cunard line, which arrived from Liverpool with five hundred barrels of beef more in her hold than she had on her manifest. After the departure of the ship the agent applied at the Custom House for permission to amend the manifest in this respect, and not only met with a positive refusal, but the fine of five hundred dollars was imposed. The agent appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who affirmed the decision of the collector and refused to remit the fine.

IT looks a little as though the city of Cortez, its pearl and whale fisheries, gold mines and grain fields, depots and fortifications, would, like the unsubstantial fragment of a dream, leave not a wreck behind. The Mexican Consul has declared that the war is not a part of entry, and the company owning all this El Dorado of promised wealth have been obliged to dispatch their last ship without a clearance. But if the gold, the diamonds, and the pearls should only prove their existence, the Consul would speedily lose real power, and his government would share his losses, and Cortez would grow populous, and its adjacent fields bloom and its waters be greatly vexed with commerce. Everything depends on early discoveries.

THE Galveston *News* says: "We note continued heavy receipts of mess and corned beef from Texas packeries, and the shipments to New York. The business of putting up meat in cans for foreign markets is proving a successful enterprise. We note a sale by the Galveston canning establishment of Messrs. Allen, Pool & Co., a few days since, of ten tons for shipment to Hamburg. The Rockport packeries are turning out large supplies of mess beef and tallow, shipping fast by sea and overland to the East. The packeries have now about finished business for the season, and the full extent of their profits cannot before the extent of the business will be known, as a large portion of the beef has not yet left the packeries.

THE Montreal Telegraph Company, with a capital of only $1,000,000, has 7,500 miles of poles, 12,147 miles of wire, 640 offices and 996 employees. Its lines extend from the United States border to the Georgian Bay, and from Sarnia, at the outflow of Lake Huron, to Lockville, New Brunswick. The rates for messages have also been reduced to a uniform tariff of twenty-five cents, address and signature free, for any distance. This is an experiment which will, doubtless, prove a financial success, and is worthy of emulation by the telegraph companies in the United States.

PROFESSOR J. W. POWELL, the explorer of the canyons of the Colorado, has recently been visiting in Chicago, and delivered a lecture on "Ancient Cities of Arizona." He gives a singular account of the remains of these ancient habitations of a civilized race, which dwelt there from the time of the discovery of the continent. He says the Spaniards, during their invasion, destroyed sixty or seventy of these cities, but that seven of them still exist in the hitherto unexplored regions of Arizona. The dwellers in these cities retain their ancient religion and customs. The houses are built high upon cliffs, and are of peculiar construction.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
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HOSIERY, &C.

Stock Always Complete. Orders Promptly Filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE LACE POINTS,
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WHITE CLOTH SACKS,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

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OF
Joseph Horne & Co.
77 and 79 MARKET ST.

Having Removed the Retail Department of Our Business to the

New Penn Street Stores,
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(LIBRARY BUILDING)

WILL HEREAFTER OCCUPY THE MARKET STREET HOUSE, FROM BASEMENT TO THIRD FLOOR, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE

Wholesale Trade.

In making this announcement, we would respectfully call the attention of

City and Country Dealers

To our Stock, which at all Seasons will be found COMPLETE, and Daily Augmented by the Arrival of

NEW GOODS.

Prices as Low as Eastern Jobbers.

STANDARD
SHEETINGS,
REDUCED TO
12 Cents per Yard,
STANDARD
PRINTS,
10 1-2 Cents per Yard.
The Lowest Prices
FOR NINE YEARS.

M'Elroy & Dickson,
WHOLESALE
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54
WOOD STREET.

Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
TO BE FOUND AT
James Caldwell's,
ALLEGHENY.

Peqnot and Utica Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
All the Best Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Barnsly Damask Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towels and Napkins—a complete assortment.
New Styles of Cocheco Prints.
English and French Chintzes.
Fall and Winter Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A Beautiful Line of Fancy Dress Silks, at $1 60 per yard.

Having secured the Agency for CHENEY BROTHERS' AMERICAN SILKS, we are prepared to supply Dealers at the LOWEST PRICES, either by the Piece or Package.

As these Goods are guaranteed all Silk and not to fade or crack from wear, for Suits, they are superior to any other Silk in market at low prices.

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Two Graduates of this Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the Departments of MATHEMATICS and CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Careful attention is given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.

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CHAS. H. PAULSON,
80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,
Birmingham, Huntingdon County, Pa.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OPENS FEBRUARY 9.

L. G. GRIER, Principal.

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. Weak Nerves and Indigestion will be found to yield to the first dose. Persons who have been confined to their rooms are invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach, and restores the generative organs and digestive to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. 17:ia

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Druggists, Pharmaceutists
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PERFUMERS,
172 WYLIE AVENUE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ABEL'S PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS and GLYCERMEL OF ROSES, for Chapped Faces, Hands and Lips.
Sold by all Druggists.

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Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets. 17

Our Catalogues.

No. 1---Of Small Fruits, with Price List and Price List of Trees.
No. 2---Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens, Etc.

ARE NOW READY AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT

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Or will be Mailed to any address. Our Stock of ORNAMENTAL PLANTS is much the Finest in this country, and is NOT SURPASSED in Europe. We are prepared to furnish it to parties fitting up Private Grounds, on the most Liberal Terms.

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J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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HAVE THE BEST

Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented

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AT NOS. 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

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(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the States of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Seventeenth Street Savings Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$125 000.
2,500 Shares, Par Value, $50 00 Each.

The Subscribers below named to the Stock of the SEVENTEENTH STREET SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., are hereby requested to meet at the Office of said Bank, No. 99 Diamond street, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock P. M.,

By order of the Subscribers.

THOS. N. MILLER.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Thos. N. Miller,
Joseph Lang,
Jno. Graham,
G. Weimer,
J. D. Mackin,
Wm. Coleman,
Robert Bruce,
Jno. McCambridge,
Chas. Fetta,
Joseph Koenig,
George Thomas,
Henry Lepper,
George Lang,
P. Kane,
J. C. Kelp,
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Jno. Rieth,
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Jno. Ostermaier,
Christ. Roth,
George Dengel,
J. W. Torrance,
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Robert Black,
Nicholas Werle,
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Peter Roth,
Frank Nevel,
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Peter Indebnehl,
H. Fink,
John Zorn,
John M. Heathrington,
Matthias Swantz, Jr.
Samuel Wallace,
Jno. McGrath,
Joseph S. Hamilton,
Jno. McLanahan.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY, January 25, 1871.

NOTICE.

Property Holders having Claims against the City for Overpaid Sewer Assessments,

(Under the ordinance of Councils providing for the refunding of sewer tax, passed November 10, 1870), are hereby requested to present the same, duly verified for that purpose, as all such claims will be rejected from this property tax of 1870, unless the same be refunded or determined by the area of grounds represented thereon.

It is important that deeds or title papers of property be presented immediately.

CHARLES DAVIS,
City Engineer.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stove

Made in this city. For sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING DAILY.

Butter, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Cranberries, Shaker Dried Corn, Sweet Cider, Sorghum, Feathers, Buckwheat Flour.

Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Canned Peaches, Sauer Kraut, Canned Tomatoes, Apple Butter, Sacked Beans, VENNEY REA, Jr., Commission Merchant, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Marble and Stone Flagging of the new High School Building will be received at the office of Craig Brothers, 129 Second avenue, until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, 11th inst. Plans and Specification can be seen at the office of Messrs. Barr & Moser, No. 4 Sixth street.

By order of the Building Committee,

T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.

Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed,
Flax Seed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The public are hereby respectfully notified that Mr. JNO. D. CARSON has been admitted a co-partner of our firm, which will hereafter be known under the style of JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., who will continue the Wholesale and Retail Family Grocery Business at the

Corner of Liberty and Nun streets.

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
JNO. A. RENSHAW, Jr.

February 1, 1871.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN THOMPSON and EDWARD GROETZINGER, under the name and style of THOMPSON & GROETZINGER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN THOMPSON retiring from the firm.

All debts owing to and due by the firm will be settled by EDWARD GROETZINGER, the remaining Partner, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 116 Federal street.

JOHN THOMPSON,
EDWARD GROETZINGER.

Allegheny City, February 1, 1871.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS

WE ARE RECEIVING THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF OUR

SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
COMPRISING MANY
New and Elegant Patterns,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT
REDUCED PRICES
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(LATE McCALLUM BROS.)
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CARPETS
REDUCED.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
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WOOLEN DRUGGETS.

We offer our Stock at the Lowest Prices reached since 1861.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
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Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

Through Trains Leave Union Depot.	Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.
Pacific Express 2 20 a m	Mail Train 1 00 a m
Southern Ex 4 20 a m	Fast Line 2 20 a m
Mail Train 8 10 a m	Cincinnati Ex 9 30 a m
Cincinnati Ex. 12 50 p m	Steubenville

REPORT
ON THE IRON MAKING COALS OF Southern Indiana, Adjacent to the Indiana Mineral Railway.

BY J. W. FOSTER, LL.D.

Coal is so intimately connected with our material prosperity that every investigation as to its distribution, chemical qualities, or accessibility to market, is fraught with the highest interest. Apart from iron it may be pronounced the most useful of minerals, the most potent of agents reserved by nature to subserve the wants and conveniences of man. It rests at the base of our modern civilization; it is the mainspring of the prosperity among every dominating nation. Upon our lakes and rivers and in our workshops and factories it is silently performing the labor of many millions of men, and in our households it is imparting warmth and light and comfort, where otherwise all would be cold and dark and cheerless.

So manifold are its benefits that wherever a coal field is found, having peculiar qualities which can be made available at an expense below the existing rates, capital can be found to develop it and convey its products to market. A portion of the Eastern margin of the Indiana coal field is known to contain a body of "splint" or "block" coals which, while affording an admirable article of fuel for steam and domestic purposes, at the same time affords a fuel which will reduce iron in the hot-blast furnace without the preliminary process of coking. The result has been that, within a few years, numerous lines of railway communication have been opened and others projected, to bring these coals in contact with the iron ores, and numerous furnaces have sprung up along the line of their outcrop.

It was confidentially asserted up to the time of the publication of Prof. Cox's Report (1870), that these peculiar coals were restricted to a field of no great area in the vicinity of Brazil, but he showed that they ranged almost uninterruptedly northward to near the northern part of Fountain county, undiminished in force, and probably in undiminished purity. During the past season I have had the opportunity not only of verifying the accuracy of Prof. Cox's generalizations as to their northward range, but I have traced them almost uninterruptedly to the Ohio river; the distance of the outcrop being not less than one hundred and fifty miles; and if I were called upon to designate what portion of the field I regarded as typical of the highest quality of splint coal, I should unhesitatingly point to the region of the Ohio river; and yet these coals have been mined for years to supply neighborhood purposes without their peculiar qualities having been recognized.

To develop these coals in reference to the Ohio river market—the best in the United States—and at the same time as forming a link in a chain of communication with the great lakes, the Indiana Mineral Railway has been projected. The map appended to this report will show the general outline of the coal field, the outcrops of the block coal, and the location of the road in reference to those outcrops.

INDIANA MINERAL RAILWAY.

The initial point of this railway will be on the Ohio river, near Troy, with branches extending ultimately to Cannelton and Rockport. The Ohio river, after leaving Cannelton, makes an abrupt bend to the northwest for eight miles, turning at nearly right angles on its former course, when, by another bend equally abrupt, it resumes its former course. The result is that at the extremity of the bend, on the Indiana shore, there is, even at the lowest stages, deep water. The site selected by the Company for the termination of the road embraces ——— acres, with a river front of more than a mile. The water at the lowest stage is fifty feet deep. A consideration the value of which will at once be appreciated by every one who has had experience in this class of navigation. The facilities for landing, for loading barges and securing them afloat, when the stage of water below will not admit of their being run out, and of protecting them from ice action in the winter, are all that can be desired.

The town site is as favorably situated as could be expected. The immediate bank of the river is about fifty feet above low water, and to this succeeds a second bottom which is above all overflow. The raising of the streets to the height of six or eight feet would secure the whole tract against the encroachments of the highest floods. While this is the general surface of the greater portion of the tract, on the east it is bounded by a rocky ridge which extends to the river itself. This ridge will afford an abundance of sand-stone for constructive purposes, and prove an excellent site for a reservoir to furnish water to the town, locomotives, furnaces and other industrial establishments.

From this point the route is up the valley of Crooked creek, broad and well wooded, for thirteen miles, and so slight are the physical obstacles that all that is required will be to throw up an embankment, not to exceed four feet in height. Here, a cut of three-quarters of a mile in length and of inconsiderable depth, would enable a locomotive to pass over to the waters of Hunting creek, opening up another broad valley which extends to Jasper, the county seat of Dubois county.

I would recommend the construction of a road, at as early a day as practicable, to Staab's—about fifteen miles from the Ohio river—for here we meet with what I consider the best coal thus far developed in the Indiana series, whether for iron smelting, the southern market, or ocean steam navigation. This portion of the road, without reference to any through connections, could be made productive in the transportation of coal and iron ore; so that if any crisis should happen in the money market, the company could pause in the work of extension with the assurance that the work already accomplished was productive. From this point, too, could be approached that fine seam of coal which crops out about two and one-half miles below St. Meinrad. There is certainly a very valuable body of coals in this region, and which, with an inconsiderable expenditure, can be made accessible to the Ohio river, and when capitalists are brought fully to appreciate their value, they will provide the means not only to send these coals to the southern market, but to bring here the rich ores of Missouri and Kentucky to be smelted.

To resume the topographical details: Between Jasper and the Ohio river the country is very much broken by hills, often attaining a height of three hundred feet above the valleys. These hills afford a substantial cover to the coal, and consequently it comes out firm and consolidated; in fact, often appearing as though it were metamorphosed. Rugged as the surface of the country may appear, yet the engineer availing himself of the valleys, may lay his road with almost uniform grades, and without abrupt curves.

Between Jasper and Bloomfield the country becomes less broken, partaking more of the character of a plateau. This plateau is cut by only two considerable streams—the Patoka and the east fork of White river. The first may be crossed by a bridge of a single span; but the latter is a more formidable undertaking. With this exception the physical obstacles to be overcome are slight. The profile of the survey will show the character of the route in detail, so that I need not dwell further upon this point.

The entire length of the line will be about ninety miles. The nearest parallel road to the west is from twenty-five to thirty-six miles distant, and on the east from sixty to seventy miles. It will cross in its course the New Albany and St. Louis road, now in the progress of construction, near Huntingburg; the Ohio and Mississippi, near Black Oak station; and at Bloomfield it will intersect with the projected North and South Railroad, thus forming part of a direct line between Chicago and the Ohio river. There is an abundance of timber along the whole route, and the soil, while producing the usual cereals common to the latitude, is also well ditted for the culture of tobacco. In the southern portion of the region the inhabitants are largely German, who, with their proverbial thrift and economy, are developing the land into well-tilled and well-fenced farms. There is here then an old region which has no access to markets except by "wagoning," and through which a railway would collect the surplus products for fifteen or twenty miles on either side. In mineral resources, as we shall show, it is as rich as any portion of Indiana, and it needs but the quickening power of capital to make them available.

DIFFERENT COAL SEAMS AND THEIR QUALITIES.

Between the low water line of the Ohio at Cannelton and the summit of the Knobsback of Rockport, are included nearly all the rocks which contain the productive coal measures of Indiana. Their entire thickness is in excess of five hundred feet, and in the assemblage are included four workable seams of coal. The character of this report will not justify me in going into *geological details; I must restrict myself to economic facts. Adopting the classification* of Prof. Cox as to the northern seams I think that the following are their southern equivalents:

I. { Knob coal seen back of Rockport and probably traceable towards Gentryville.

K. { Limestone seam, seen at Evansville, Newburgh, Greathouse's, and traceable to Troy.

I. { True "splint," the equivalent of the Brazil seam, seen in Crooked Creek, at Staab's, Tell City any Windy Creek.

A. { Main Cannelton seams, also, up Anderson Creek, at the Priest's Bank; &c.

The rocks embracing these coals have by no means a uniform dip, but are thrown into great waves, often somewhat abrupt. At Cannelton, the dip, according to Mr. Minto, is n. 76½ deg. w. at the rate of thirty-three feet to the mile. This would make their bearing n. 13½ deg. e., but this is not the bearing over any considerable area, nor is the average inclination as great as above given. The limestone which is traceable from Evansville to Troy will prove the best guide in determining the amount of dip, and at the same time the extent of the undulations in the strata.

I.—KNOB COAL.

The knob coal occurring a few miles north of Rockport is among the best in the series. It is firm and compact, and quite free from sulphur. The seam varies from four to six feet, and is overlaid by a dove-colored slate full of beautiful vegetable markings. The area of this coal is exceedingly restricted. It was found on sections 2 and 3, T. 7. R. 7., occupying the extreme summit of the Knobs, but these deposits are nearly worked out, there remaining only about forty acres which are known to be underlaid by this seam.

ASSAY OF THE KNOB COAL.*

Water	4.30
Fixed carbon	61.63
Volatile matter	31.16
Ash, light gray and flocculint	2.89
Total	100.00

K.—LIMESTONE SEAM.

This seam lies about eighty feet below the preceding, and occupies a large area in that portion of the coal field which is adjacent to the Ohio river. While at Petersburg and on the Patoka it expands to the generous width of seven and even nine feet. In the hills back of Grandview it is only two and one half feet thick and of a very indifferent quality. This seam thickens as traced into the interior, but as it is not immediately tributary to the projected road and does not furnish a coal fitted for iron making or for distant transportation, further details are unnecessary.

I.—TRUE SPLINT THE EQUIVALENT OF THE BRAZIL SEAM.

About eighty feet below the former seam we meet with the most valuable seam in the series. In the immediate valley of the Ohio it does not expand to that thickness nor does it exhibit that homogeneity of character which it displays when traced into the interior. Its first outcrop, as observed by me, is on Wigly Creek, near Troy, on the premises of Workhart Zoll. (5 20. T. 6. R. 4). The seam here is about thirty inches thick. The coal is bright, glossy, compact, and breaks with a splintery fracture, and exhibits a resinous lustre, while some of the layers exhibit a cannel like appearance. The evidences of sulphur are not wanting.

This seam is observed at low water in the bed of the Ohio at Troy, and is the same which is being sunk upon by a shaft at the base of the bluff near by; and the same seam, according to John Stevenson, a gentleman to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, was formerly mined at Corn Island, but it rapidly thinned out. Mr. Stevenson further added that "it was a strong coal, stronger than the knob, in fact, the best in the series, and free from sulphur.

In proceeding up the valley of Crooked Creek the first coal observed is at Brosher's mine, (S. 9. T. 6. R. 4) where the seam is three feet thick and is overlaid by a roof of slaty sandstone. The coal has not been penetrated sufficiently for to show its true characters, but it is firm and black and not altogether free from sulphur. The limestone is seen in the hill about twenty-five feet above, and I am inclined to think therefore that this is not the same seam which was mined on Corn Island.

Conrad Gebhert (S. 28 T. 5 R. 4) has dug into a coal seam three feet, and occasionally takes out a few wagon loads for blacksmith's use, but he has never had the ambition to penetrate to the fire clay beneath. At the time of my visit the pit was filled with water and it was found impossible to obtain even a hand specimen of coal. On the adjoining section (north 21) John Reisner opened on this seam, and he assured me that it was four feet four inches thick, but the bank had caved in and nothing was to be seen.

In the same township and range, (section 18) Mr Lamar has opened this seam which is here about twenty-eight inches thick, and capped by a black slate roof. He has not "run the coal under water," and consequently the joints are more or less stained with ochery iron ore, but the coal is block-like in form and free from sulphur.

On S. 19, T. 4, R. 5, there is an abandoned opening. Mr. Trater, the owner of the premises, said that the seam was three feet thick and the coal resembled Staab's, except that it was firmer.

I give these local details, unsatisfactory as they are, to show that this seam is persistent and gradually increases in thickness as traced into the interior. Every mining engineer knows that in order to judge of the character of a coal we must penetrate the seam not only beyond the action of the frosts, but to where, as the miners say, "it is under water," or in other words to where the conditions of moisture are constant, and the coal consequently unaffected. Here is a region covered with a robust forest growth and where fire wood can be had for little more than the cost of cutting. There is little demand for coal except for blacksmith's purposes. When a bank is opened some little labor and expense are required to protect its approaches, but this labor and expense the owner is reluctant to incur, and hence in this region it is difficult to obtain fresh exposures.

At Mike Staab's, however, (S. 8, T. 4, R 4) we have this seam exposed in all its perfection. It is three feet three inches in thickness, overlaid by a roof of dark, sandy shale, and underlaid by a white fire clay. The seam is cut by two systems of joints at nearly right angles, which separate the mass into great quadrangular blocks, often three feet long and eighteen inches broad. So thorough is this separation that when the base of the seam is undermined, these blocks may readily be pried out. This arrangement greatly facilitates the labor of the miner who can readily take down four tons a day, with little broken or slack coal. A room in such a coal seam presents a succession of entering and re-entering angles, or as the miners express it, "it is like a Virginia fence."

Another feature with regard to this coal is its great purity. You may inspect tons of it without finding any interlaminated sulphur, and it is only rarely that a brassy film is to be seen along the joints. If you examine the ashes left by a burning mass, they are as white and flocculent as those of hickory.

In comparing the structure of this coal with that of a typical specimen from Brazil, these differences will be observed. While the Brazil coal readily cleaves into thin slabs like a block of slate; while it imparts an abundance of crock in handling, and certain varieties are too tender to bear distant transportation, the Staab coal is apt to break with a splintery fracture, it communicates little crock in handling, and has been subjected to such a degree of compression that it will stand rough usage. This compression will give it an advantage in one respect over the Brazil coal in the blast furnace, and that is in the diminished amount of dust, which is a source of considerable annoyance. It has too, a resinous lustre, with blotches of cannel-like appearance which we see in the best varieties of Brier Hill, containing no impurities which are readily acted upon, it will bear stocking for an entire season without loss.

The block coals do not differ essentially in composition from the best Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny coals, and yet we know that the one will make iron in a crude state and the other will not; that the one maintains its form in burning and the other agglutinates and runs together. It has been conjectured that the open-burning quality of the block coals is due to their laminated structure and the cannel-like partitions which prevent the bitumin from cementing the mass.

The Staab coal has been subjected to the most rigorous assays by Professor Delafontaine, not only in reference to its ordinary combustible qualities, but with special reference to its impurities. So crucial has been this examination that I desire to append his report in full:

CHICAGO, December 12, 1870.

J. W. FOSTER, L. L. D.:

SIR: I have made a careful chemical examination of the various samples of Staab coal, which you sent me a few days ago. The composition of that coal has been found to be—

	I.	II.	III.
Water at 212 deg. F.	1.86	8.11*	3.91
Volatile matter	37.11	29.57	30.84
Fixed carbon	58.23	58.28	62.81
Ashes	2.80	4.04	2.44

*No. II. had not been submitted long enough to a preliminary seasoning.

Ashes No. I. were gray; Nos. II. and III. faint yellowish, mixed with pale-red flocks. Both were light and flocculent.

One hundred parts of ashes No. III. gave 0.3 of PHOSPHORIC ACID—no sulphuric acid.

One hundred parts of ashes No. II. contained two parts of IRON OXIDE.

Alumina, silica and lime made up the balance of the chemical bodies contained in these ashes; there were but traces of alkalis.

Two and a-half ounces of coal were submitted to distillation in a closed vessel, in order to ascertain what kind of volatile matter it would give. The results were:

Coke	63.05
Tar, approximatively	15.87
Water, approximatively	15.11
Gas	5.97

The condensed water contained ammonia and other soluble chemicals, besides a very small amount of HYDROSULPHATE of ammonia.

In order to afford useful comparison with other coals, I copy the result of English analysis of several different ashes of coal.

BRITISH COALS (ASHES).

DESIGNATION.	Silica	Alumina and Oxide Iron	Lime	Phosphoric Acid	Sulphuric Acid
Pontypool	40.0	44.8	12.0	0.7	2.2
Bedwas	26.9	56.9	5.1	0.7	7.2
Porthmane	34.2	52.0	6.2	6.6	4.1
Etw. Vale	53.0	36.0	3.9	0.9	4.9
Coal Hill	59.3	29.1	6.0	0.4	3.8
Splint	37.6	52.0	3.7	0.9	4.1
Eglin	61.6	24.4	2.6	1.2	8.4
AMERICAN.					
Staab	—	—	—	0.3	0.0

The amount of phosphoric acid in some of the common woods is as follows:

Elm tree ashes	9.61
Oak ashes	8.57
Apple tree ashes	4.19
Pine tree ashes	3.17

EN RESUME—Staab's coal is a good one, giving but little water and ashes; containing an average of phosporic acid lower than many good English coals, and much lower than wood, besides a very small amount of sulphur. That coal ranks among the best of this country which I have assayed, and is excelled only by the Brier Hill coal and equalled by two others.

PROFESSOR M. DELAFONTAINE.

P. S.—I have just ascertained that the ashes of Brier Hill coal are not entirely free of phosphoric acid.

I was especially desirous of testing this coal in reference to the impurities of sulphur and phosphorus, so deleterious to iron, for the reason that in a late conversation with the manager of the Bessemer Steel Works at Troy, he expressed the belief that, at the west, we would not be able to obtain a fuel and a class of ores sufficiently free from these impurities to make steel. I assured him that in the very many assays I had caused to be made of the Lake Superior ores, I had failed to find traces of sulphur or phosphorus, and I believed that the same would be found true of the Iron Mountain ores. I can now assure him that we have a coal with a greater freedom from these impurities than charcoal itself.

As a means of comparison, I submit the assay of two famous English Iron-making coals, and that of selected specimens of Brier Hill and Massillon:

ASSAYS.

PLACE.	Fixed Carbon.	Volatile Matter.	Water.	Ash.	Chemist.
Clyde splint, Eng. land	59.00	39.80	1	4.39	Mushet.
Worsboro Yorkshire, England	60.32	38.18	—	1.50	Mushet.
Brier Hill, Chestnut Ridge	32.06	32.28	3.69	1.16	Wormley.
Chippewa Massillon	57.49	32.28	6.05	3.18	Wormley.
Staab's	62.81	30.54	3.91	2.44	Delafontaine.
"	58.23	37.11	1.86	2.80	"

From these assays it would appear that a furnace coal, to have sufficient reducing power, and at the same time all the softness and combustibility of wood, should have from fifty-eight per cent. to sixty-two per cent. of fixed carbon, with little hygrometric moisture and few impurities. There should be, too, such a physical structure as to prevent the bitumen from running together in the process of combustion, and cementing the mass. "The effects produced by such a coal," says Mushet, "in the blast furnace, either as to quality or quantity of cast iron, far exceed anything in the history of the manufacture of that metal with charcoal." With these coals a greater quantity of iron, in proportion to the fixed carbon, is produced than with anthracite; the quality of the iron is better, and the wear upon the furnace is much less destructive. It is confidently believed that the Staab coal will fulfil all these conditions.

A.—PRIEST SEAM.—Subordinate to the seam last described, and cropping out at numerous points on the waters of the Anderson, in T. 4, R. 4, is another seam which I am disposed to refer to the same horizon as that at Cannelton. It is only on sections 23 and 26 that it has been sufficiently explored to develop its true character. Here a narrow ravine, lined by banks three hundred feet in heighth, slants from the valley of the Anderson and extends for three miles in a northwest direction, before it becomes merged in the general level of the country. At the base of these hills, but above overflow, this seam is seen to emerge. The conditions for mining are most favorable. On each side the hills can be pierced with drifts, and the heavy mass of materials above will insure a durable roof for all time. The gentle slope of the ravine affords an easy and practicable outlet for the coal to the Ohio River either by way of Anderson's Creek, or by connecting with the projected line up Crooked Creek.

At the Priests Bank, (N. E. quarter of section 26,) the following section is observed:

Massive sandstone	10 feet
Dark shale	4 feet
Coal	4.42
Fire clay	2

This coal is semi-cannel, and in firmness and ability to stand repeated handling, is superior to any coal which I have seen in the Indiana field. Physically, it appears to be composed of alternate layers of dull cannel, and bright, glossy bituminous coal. It exhibits a resinous lustre, and a splintery fracture. While it has a lamellar structure it is not readily cleavable along the laminæ, but breaks transversely into angular fragments. It is so thoroughly compacted that it may be rubbed with a white handkerchief without communicating any crock. Externally it resembles the best varieties of Brier Hill coal, those occurring at Brookfield and Teal Ridge. There is more or less sulphur in the form of bi-sulphuret of iron, but this substance is generally concentrated in layers, so that it can be rejected in mining. So great is the adhesion of this coal that the miner can take down a mass of a ton's weight.

In combustion, it rapidly ignites, burning with a bright yellow flame, and leaving behind a light gray ash. There is not the least tendency among the particles to swell and run together.

The chemical assay gives these results:

Water	4.90
Fixed carbon	55.12
Volatile matter	34.92
Ash, light gray	5.06
	100.00

We have before remarked that the peculiar properties of the iron making coals are dependent, not so much on the chemical composition as the physical structure, by which they are enabled to maintain their form in burning. These qualities are possessed by this coal in an eminent degree, and I think by assorting, it can be rendered nearly free from sulphur. Its free-burning qualities will make it valuable as a steam coal, while its freedom from soot and dust will make it popular for household uses. In thickness it attains about the maximum of the Brazil seam.

There is, then, in this one township, a vast body of fossil fuel of the very highest purity, and in accessible positions, which, developed under judicious management, ought to return to the capital employed a highly remunerative reward.

I shall pass rapidly over the remainder of the route. As we recede from the breaks of the Ohio river, the country becomes comparatively level, and the rock exposures are rare. The Staab seam shows itself at one or two points in the Valley of Hunting Creek. At Jasper the seam K. is mined for neighborhood purposes. It is three feet thick with a slaty sandstone roof. A sample of the coal gave the following assay:

Water	1.43
Volatile matter	32.38
Fixed carbon	55.79
Ash, reddish	9.35

At Portersville seam K. appears in the bank of the White river, where it is about the same thickness, and does not differ essentially in external appearance. A specimen of this coal assayed as follows:

Water	1.61
Fixed carbon	54.96
Volatile matter	37.96
Ash brown chocolate	5.47

In the vicinity of Affordsville there are several outcrops of this seam of coal, and a bank has been opened for the supply of M. Cord's steam mill. Where this seam is crossed by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, it has so far diminished in thickness as to be of little economical value.

The seam I., a true block coal seam, emerges to the surface at the Black Oak (Clark's) station, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and is here three feet thick. At Morgan's, half a mile south, it has been opened, but the drift was not accessible at the time of my visit. At Montgomery station, two and one-half miles west, this seam is reached by a shaft, where it is said to be four feet thick, but the works were idle at the time of my visit. The interval between the limestone and seam I. is here fifty feet.

The country all through Daviess county and the northern part of Dubois county, where we might expect the Brazil seam to emerge, is covered over with detrital materials to such an extent as to conceal all traces of the rocks. The diamond drill which brings up a core of the strata passed through, is the proper instrument with which to explore this region. A series of holes sunk to the depth of fifty feet, taking the limestone as a guide, between Jasper and Montgomery stations, would determine, I doubt not, the continuous presence of this seam, and at a depth where shafting would be perfectly practicable.

As we approach Bloomfield the surveyed line of the road carries us towards the margin of the coal-field, where the lower, or conglomerate coals reappear. Several outcrops of the seam A. are to be seen near Raglesville, on the sources of Prairie creek, and also on those of Pond and First creek, and thence it may be traced to the vicinity of Bloomfield.

I would state, in brief, that this seam ranges from three to rarely four feet in thickness; that the coal is exceedingly dense, with bright, glossy surfaces; that it is richer in fixed carbon than most of the Brazil coal, ranging from sixty per cent. to sixty-two per cent.; that the ash is not excessive, and is of a light color, indicative of a small amount of sulphur. I know not why it may not be successfully employed in iron smelting.

Having thus given the range and extent of the coal deposits, it remains to notice other economic materials.

IRON ORES.

Between the base of the conglomerate and the sub-carboniferous limestone, there is often interposed a shale bed forty, and even fifty feet in thickness. These shales are almost invariably associated with the earthy carbonates of iron in the form of sidney and block ores, together with the hydrated peroxides (limonites), and the base of the conglomerate at times is so thoroughly permeated by the siliceous oxides as to form a valuable ore. Almost everywhere along this horizon, by picking up the loose masses in the beds of streams, or stripping the shaley materials, an abundance of these ores can be obtained at an inconsiderable expense. Their average yield in metallic iron would be about thirty-three per cent., and the per centage of clay and lime which enter into their composition, when mixed with the specular ores of Lake Superior or Missouri, would tend to correct a tendency to red shortness in the malleable iron, which the latter class exhibits.

In the region of Bloomfield, along the banks of Ore Creek, all these varieties are to be found. At Templeton and Clymer's saw mill the nodular and block ores of great purity are abundantly distributed through the shales.

The limonites occur on both sides of the creek (section 21, T. 7. R. 4,) in beds from six to ten feet in thickness in a matrix of white potter'sclay. These ores were resorted to when the Richland furnace was in blast, and I am assured by Mr. Irions, the manager, that after roasting the yield was abot forty per cent. of metallic iron.

Prof Cox (Indiana Report, 1870) gives the following assay of this ore:

S. G. 2.583.

Loss by ignition, water and organic matter, mostly water	11.50
Insoluble silicates	17.00
Sesquioxide of iron with some protoxide, and trace of manganese	56.00
Alumina	2.00
Carbonate of lime	10.00
Magnesia	3.50
	100.00

Giving 39.20 per cent. of metallic iron. When roasted, the percentage of metal will be increased to 45.42 per cent.

At Stewart's and at other points great tabular masses of the siliceous oxides are to be seen which have become detached from the parent bed. Mr. Shrier assures me that the entire thickness of the bed is not less than fifteen feet.

The assay of this ore is thus given by Prof. Cox, in the report before cited:

S. G. 2.585—2.694.

Loss by ignition, water	7.50
Insoluable silicates	34.00
Sesquioxide of iron	54.73
Alumina	2.50
Manganese	1.14
Lime	.13
Magnesia	.03
	100.02

Giving 38.31 per cent. of Iron. It was tested for sulphur and phosphorus, but no trace was found."

No one, I think, can examine these several deposits without being satisfied that the supply is almost inexhaustible. There is, I am informed, a very large body of ores near Celestine, ten miles east of Jasper. They have also been observed by me on the waters of the Anderson, East of Ferdinand, and in the vicinity of Ferdinand itself on the Indiana Mineral Railway and seventeen miles from the Ohio river, a seam of beautiful banded brown hermatite has been struck in digging a cistern for the church. In the region of Leopold, Perry county, I am informed by Mr. Minto, that there are heavy deposits of ore and of an excellent quality.

FLUXES.

The limestone associated with the coal measures is perhaps too impure for a flux but the sub-carboniferous limestone which occupies a broad belt to the east, is very pure, and can be delivered at the terminus of the railroad on the Ohio for less than one dollar a ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The heavy-bedded sandstone occurring at the base of the coal measures, where quarried above Cannelton, is an excellent building material, durable, easily wrought and of an agreeable tint. The top rock sandstone, of which the factory at Cannelton is built, has also the same properties. Good quarries may be opened almost continuously from Cannelton to Grandview.

PAINTS.

The yellow ochres and brown oxides of iron, which occur in the vicinity of Ferdinand, when calcined and ground, afford paints of a variety of tints all the way from a light brown to a deep amber. Mr. Goliman and others have formed an association for their manufacture, and when their value becomes known the demand for them ought to be great.

FIRE CLAYS.

The fire clay beneath the Priest seam of coal is almost pure white; that beneath the Staab seam is tinted blue. These clays have not been tested as to their refractory qualities, but externally they appear to be well adapted to making fire-brick.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Such is a brief abstract of the mineral resources to be developed by the construction of the Indiana Mineral Railway, and the question arises how far will this railway be in a condition to compete for a portion of the coal and iron traffic of the Mississippi Valley?

The total production of bituminous coal in this country for 1870 has been estimated at 18,000,000 tons about one half of which was consumed west of the Alleghenies.

The production in the vicinity of Pittsburgh is stated to be 4,000,000 tons. The local consumption is in excess of 1,000,000 tons, and the amount sent down the Ohio river not far from 2,000,000 tons.* This amount is swooien by the contributions from Wheeling, Pomeroy, and the Kanawha river, so that the aggregate which passes and is received at Cincinnati, reaches 3,000,000 tons. The demand for coal in the Southern market, as shown by these statistics, is very great and is increasing each year. Pittsburgh and vicinity thus far has had almost a monopoly of that market, for the reason that the coals heretofore mined on the Lower Ohio were of an inferior quality and would not bear stocking. The coals which we have described are believed to be superior to the Pittsburgh, whether employed for iron smelting, for steam or domestic purposes. They are seven hundred and twenty-five miles nearer the southern market than those of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny valleys after they have been collected at Pittsburgh.

Those acquainted with the regimen of the Ohio are aware that throughout its whole length, in low water, it consists of a succession of pools and ripples, without falls, with the single exception of those at Louisville. Its extreme fluctuations average about forty-five feet. In January it is frozen; in February it breaks with a flood, which continues until May, when it falls; in June it rises, and in July it falls, and continues very low until November, when it commences rising, and continues in good stage until it freezes. The least low water on the bars between its mouth and Paducah, is 3.0 feet; between that point and Louisville, 1.5; between Louisville and Cincinnati, 2.0, and thence to Wheeling, 1.9 foot. There are long intervals, then, in which the navigation of the upper Ohio is virtually suspended, and this is true to some extent with regard to the lower portion of the river; but still the facilities for communicating with the southern market are greatly in favor of the towns situated below the falls.

Another consideration naturally presents itself. How readily can the union be effected between the coal and iron ores? Since the opening of the rich deposits of specular ore in Missouri, and on the borders of Lake Superior the iron manufacture has undergone a complete revolution. It has been found more economical to bring the rich ores from a distance than to rely on the lean ores which may occur in the vicinity of the fuel. Hence, the Lake Superior ores, after having undergone a lake transportation of seven hundred, and even a thousand miles, are conveyed by rail one hundred and fifty and two hundred miles into the interior. Pittsburgh is the insoculating point where the ores from Lake Superior meet those from the Iron Mountains of Missouri. The proposed terminus of the Indiana Mineral Railway is seven hundred and twenty-five miles nearer the Missouri deposits than Pittsburgh, and is also seven hundred and twenty-five miles nearer the southern and extreme western markets, where there is a demand for all the pig and malleable iron that can be produced. The furnaces on the banks of the Mississippi, below St. Louis, would become the consumers of large amounts of block coal, and the barges which conveyed the coal would return laden with iron ore. Considering the cheapness of river navigation, less than 0.03 mills per ton per mile, it is believed, that on the banks of the lower Ohio the union between the coal and iron can be accomplished at a less cost than at Pittsburgh; at a less cost than in the Mahoning or Shenango valleys; and that here will soon be laid the foundation of a prosperous mining and manufacturing industry.

* Pittsburgh, its industry and commerce, 1870.

CHARTER.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE

IRON CITY LAND COMPANY.

SECTION I. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, That Frederick W. Jones, Nathan T. Johnston, J. C. Fawcett, William P. Murray, and John C. Mattern, and such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them, shall be, and are hereby declared a body corporate and politic, in fact, and in name by the name of the Iron City Land Company, for the purpose of buying, selling, developing and working timber, and the development of town sites and mineral lands, and dealing in the same and their products, and for that purpose may purchase, hold, sell convey, mortgage, lease, and otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and construct internal improvements.

SEC. II. That the capital stock of said Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, divided in shares of fifty dollars each, and said shares, and all shares of stock issued by said Company shall be deemed to be personal property and be transferable in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the Company; and that said company may increase their capital stock to an amount not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars, may issue shares accordingly and may classify the said stock, and that said Company may reduce their capital stock.

SEC. III. That the property and affairs of said company shall be managed by a Board of directors not less than three or more than seven in number, as said by-laws, shall from time to time establish, a majority of whom shall be residents of this State. That said Board shall organize by appointing one of their number to be President, and a suitable person to be Secretary, and may afterwards appoint such officers and agents as they may deem necessary, and may by their by-laws fix their duties, powers and compensation, and that the persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, within thirty days after the passage of this act hold an election for seven Directors of said Company, who shall continue in office for one year from date of said election and until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. IV. That the directors of said company shall be chosen annually at such time and place as said by-laws shall fix; that all elections of directors shall be by ballot, and that each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, which may be given in person or by proxy, and if at any time, for any cause, it shall happen that no election shall be held or made at the time herein appointed, the directors for the time being shall continue until an election be regularly held according to the reqirements of the by-laws in that behalf, or of this act, and that any vacancy in any board, either before or after they are organized, may be filled for the unexpired term by the remainder of such board or the majority of them, and that in any election of directors, the persons having or receiving the greatest number of votes shall be directors, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

SEC. V. That a majority of the directors, from time to time, shall form a board for transacting the business of the company, and may make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem expedient for the government, management and disposition of the stock, effects, property, lands, profits and concerns of said company not contrary to the constitution of this State or the United States.

SEC. VI. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, April 2, 1879.

IRON CITY LAND COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

J. H. Sewell, President.
John D. Scully, Treasurer.
Samuel Marks, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Sewell,	Wm. H. Ewing,
Hon. Wm. P. Scuttler,	Chas. E. Speer,
James P Barr,	Samuel Marks.
John D. Scully,	

The Iron City Land Company control about 150,000 acres of coal, iron and other minerals along the route of the Indiana Mineral Railway which will be worth at least $5,000,000 as soon as the Railway is completed. The company confidently expect by the 1st of October next to have the coal mines opened, barges built and towboats provided sufficient to ship 25,000 bushels of coal per day to St. Louis, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg and New Orleans For supplying the blast furnaces at Iron City and St. Louis the "Staab" coal will have no competitor and for steam purposes boatmen will prefer the "Priest" coal to any coal heretofore used on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Company propose to encourage the erection of blast furnaces, rolling mills and other manufacturing establishments at the proposed town of Iron City, where the inducements will be cheap iron ore, cheap coal, cheap limestone and cheap food for operatives. Also abundant supplies of the best kinds of timber for staves, wagons, furniture and agricultural implements, enjoying an advantage in freights over Eastern manufactured articles in the Western and Southern markets equal to a profit, with constant and cheap transportation by river and rail to distribute productions among consumers.

THE INDIANA MINERAL RAILWAY,

Commencing at Bloomfield, in Greene county, is about eighty-seven miles north of the Ohio river will pass through the center of the block coal field almost on an air line to the proposed town of Iron City on the Ohio river, and ultimately extend to Evansville which will give two routes to Nashville and the South, one via Owensboro this other via Henderson, making a direct Southern line for all railways centering at Indianapolis and Cincinnati, also, via the proposed North and South Railway for all roads centering at Chicago. This railway will connect with the New Albany and St. Louis Railroad, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the Indiana, North and South Railroad, the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad and the Terre Haute and Bloomfield Railroad.

RESOURCES.

The country along the line is densely populated with industrious farmers, whose farms are small and well improved, producing annually large crops of grain and tobacco.

The uncultivated lands are covered by a magnificent growth of timber, embracing oak, black walnut, cherry and poplar. The whole country adjacent to the route abounds with coal, iron ore, fire clay and building stone.

BUSINESS.

The surface of the country being covered with rich, cultivated farms and valuable timber, would of itself afford an abundant traffic for a railroad, but it is to the development of the rich mines beneath and the building of furnaces and factories along its line, with their thousands of busy operatives that this company look for sure and constant revenue. Southward bound trains will be laden with merchandise, coal, hay lumber, staves and native iron ore.

Northward bound trains will be laden with cotton, tobacco and grain; also with Iron Mountain and Tennessee ores for the furnaces at Bloomfield and Brazil. The railway will reach the first outcrop of coal three miles north of Iron City, which will yield a paying business from the start, as all the coal first mined can be sold to steamboats at the river landing.

INDIANA MINERAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Buell,	J. G. Stevens,
Hon. E. H. Moore,	G. W. Wiltse,
John D. Scully,	David Jones,
J. W. Foster,	A. D. Cotton,
A. B. Battelle,	Wm. Bleakly,
John D. Banks,	John McCurdy.
Wm. P. Murry.	

OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Buell, President.
John D. Scully, Treasurer.
T. Jackson, Secretary.

First Mortgage 7 pr. Ct. Bonds.

First mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Indiana Mineral Railway Company, secured by a mortgage issued to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, trustees on the railway, all of its equipment and property. The payment of the bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Iron City Land Company; and

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The House Shelves Two Railroad Bills.

Appropriation for the Southern Investigation Carried in the House—The Senate Committee Cutting Down the Indian Appropriations, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1871.

Cutting Down Indian Appropriations.

The Senate Appropriation Committee is at work on the Indian appropriation bill, and is cutting down the items in the bill as it passed the House.

Significant Action on Railroad Bills.

The House to-day took significant action in two important railroad bills. Mr. Logan made an earnest effort to have the rules suspended and the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad bill taken from the Committee on Public Lands and put on the Speaker's table. If this had succeeded, the bill would be where it could, by a two-thirds vote, be taken up and passed; but the House refused to do this by a vote of 129 to 77, two-thirds being requisite. Immediately afterward Mr. Maynard moved to suspend the rules and take from the table the Senate bill incorporating and providing for the construction of the Pacific Railroad on the line of the thirty-second parallel, and refer it to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, with leave to report at any time after the 15th inst. It is understood that the Pacific Railroad Committee is favorable to the scheme, and will report the bill to the House, which is likely to pass it by a strong vote.

The Judiciary Committee

Have several bills ready to report, which they are anxious to have acted on, and the House to-day agreed to hold a session Wednesday evening to consider business reported from that Committee.

Appropriation for the Southern Investigation.

Not long before four o'clock this afternoon Mr. Dawes rose to move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the Senate Special Committee on Southern Outrages. The Democrats began filibustering, and kept it up until after seven o'clock, when, on the question of suspending the rules they refused to vote, leaving the House without a quorum. Mr. Dawes made several attempts to affect an arrangement by which the matter might be let in and go over till to-morrow as unfinished business, but the Democrats were inexorable. He then demanded a call of the House, and the Sergeant-at-arms was commanding up members for an hour, during which the yeas and nays were called two or three times. At length 122 Republicans were present, and after a dilatory motion and call of the yeas and nays, Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules, amend the Senate bill so as to make the amount of appropriation $20,000, and pass the bill as so amended, all of which was carried. Nearly by the vote, and the House adjourned at quarter past nine.

FRANCE.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Imperialist Majority in the Assembly.

Confederates Seeking Service in the French Army.

PRUSSIA.

Affairs in Paris—The Delivery of Arms Commenced.

Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, February 3.—Our special correspondent, who has been inside Paris since the investment, came out to-day and returned to-night. He says the communistsat of Montrouge has committed suicide. Crowds of French deserters attend daily on the bridge of Neuilly in the hope of being able to pass the Prussian outposts but without success.

The Parisians are under the impression that the Prussian troops will not enter Paris. They are still ignorant of the full terms of capitulation. If it is believed the guns in the forts will not be taken away by the enemy. The price of provisions has not been lowered. Of one hundred thousand horses in Paris, sixty-six thousand have been killed for food, and there remain only twenty thousand which the government have been loath to the commissariat company. The cavalry disorganized. The women of Belleville and Villette express themselves in terms of great exasperation against the Germans. The delivery of arms has commenced at Sevres and is proceeding rapidly, in consequence of article nine of the convention forbidding further delivery of arms before revictualing Paris. The exchange of the wounded prisoners is proceeding to-day at the gates of Charenton.

Arrangements are being made in Berlin for the Emperor's arrival. He will be in Berlin by the 9th of March at the latest. His Majesty will leave Versailles on the 4th, and pass through Meudon and Madgeburg on his way to the capital. The whole army of investment will march through the Arc de Triomphe, avenue de l'Imperatrice, Rue de Rivoli and Rue St. Antoine simply for the purpose of passing through Paris. The houses on either side of the route will be cleared of their inhabitants and occupied by German troops. The statues on the facade of the Hotel de Ville were damaged on Sunday by rioters. Inspector General Innes, of the English army, carrying provisions for the relief of the French, entered the city yesterday. The price of gold is daily rising. The Parisians expected a heavier money imposition on the rich. The feeling against Gambetta is increasing in intensity.

The Czar Does not Counsel Moderation.

BERLIN, February 6.—The Russian *Cross Gazette* confirms the report that all material questions before the Conference have been arranged. The same paper denies that the Czar has written to Emperor William, counseling moderation in dealing with the vanquished French.

ENGLAND.

Precisions for Peace.

Seals to the World.]

LONDON, February 6.—Twenty-four government ovens at Deptford are engaged night and day baking bread for the poor, and immense quantities of provisions are being sent. Four government signalings are leading to-day and sixteen others are ready to load.

The scheme for the reclamation of the Empire develops great difficulties unexpected by the framers. Advices from Versailles, dated the 4th, state that Schoelcher has been nominated for Assembly by the moderate Republicans.

The Imperialists in the Ascendency.

LONDON, February 6.—Advices from all parts of France indicate that the Assembly will contain a majority of Imperialists and Monarchists.

The authorities at Versailles allow no letters from Paris to be forwarded.

Confederate Officers for France.

LONDON, February 6.—The *Standard* is informed that General Beauregard has notified a large number of Confederate officers to be ready to come to France in the event of hostilities. It is reported that many are now in London awaiting orders.

The Marquis de Bourgoing has gone to Paris.

Jules Favre has resigned the Ministry of the Interior, but will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs.

AUSTRIA.

War Predicted.

VIENNA, February 6.—Warren Wachenscroft confidently predicts a Turkish war in spring and also other between England and the United States next autumn.

South Germany on this Continent.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Count Bismarck has recently taken occasion to repeat in an emphatic manner his declaration of July 18, 1866, that North Germany does not intend to acquire any territory on this continent, or the possession of any adjacent islands. This course on her part is to avoid interference with the Monroe doctrine or any measure of acquisition which our government may wish to adopt.

HORRORS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Paris in Its Extremity—A Mad Scene by a Madman.

A balloon letter from Paris during the bombardment, written in a wine cellar in the Latin quarter, says: "We are crowding together in thick darkness, for the lantern light which falls upon this paper scarcely carries its rays so far as the edges of the table on which it shines. We have improvised a weak bomb-proof by piling sacks upon sacks already filled with earth some weeks ago upon the pavement above the arches of the cellar, as a precaution. We, as we can ascertained, the very first civilian killed by the bombardment. He was in front of his store, preparing to close it, when a huge shell plumped down and blew off both his head. He was at once dressed out for burial, and it was announced by word of mouth to everywhere that he would be at home to receive visitors at any hour between the day of his death and that of his burial. He was displayed for the especial benefit of any of us who after a hundred days of starvation might still feel capable of a hearty meal at supper. He was useful to that end. But I am afraid of disgusting you. I will not trouble you with any of scenes of real devilment that took place in that chamber in the Rue Grenelle where his body was displayed, of hungry wretches drunk with fury and with wine, whirring in dances of despair—more awful than could be any realization of the pictured dance of death. We are all going mad. They are bombarding the Boulevard St. Michael, as you know. The boulevard is nearly as crowded now as it has been any day since the siege. Men with their eyes fixed on the ground and muttering to themselves monomaniacs—are walking to and fro, like caged tigers, from the bridge to the Luxembourg gardens. Only passing every now and then to shake their fists at the Prussian foe; and anon a splinter strikes a madman, and his corpse lies there for the living to stumble over till it comes to their turn. Wednesday night there were wretches out of their cellars, and it will keep most of them there for the present, but until then, the mad scene some of them or dailies with them by sending them some frightful and tormenting wound. One fellow was within four feet of a shell when it burst; no single scrap of iron had touched him, but the flame had burned him as black as a coal, and had singed and flayed. There arose, when this was seen, a great cry of wildest despair from the crowd which had at first from those in the shelters, but a greater horror had congealed into men. Some would have it that we were betrayed, and were for short shrift for the Ducrot and Schmitz. Trochu himself was to be torn to pieces. They stood forth in a frenzy, ready for work, and went about begging of bystanders a pocket knife, or anything with which to kill. Fortunately for them, they were unarmed, and were tearing off to do it when their attention was diverted by another explosion."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Queen Victoria's Unpopularity.

LONDON, February 6.—The government, being informed of the danger of the Queen being assaulted by going from Buckingham Palace to Open Parliament on Thursday, are taking extraordinary arrangements to keep the populace back from the line of procession. The queen's unpopularity has never reached such an alarming point as at present.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 6.—The steamship Cuba, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday. The City of Baltimore, from New York for Liverpool, and the Canada, from Boston for Liverpool, from New York, has arrived at Liverpool.

LONDON, February 6, Evening.—Consols 92; 5-20s of '62, 90; do 65, 90; do 67, 91; 10-40s 89; Illinois Central 89; Erie 19; Atlantic and Great Western 20.

ANTWERP, February 6.—Petroleum declining at 53 francs.

HAVRE, February 6.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling uplands 122; middling Orleans 120; sold to arrive.

A foundry at Cold Spring, N. Y., is working on an order for 60,000 bombshells for some party unknown.

DIED.

HERRON—At his residence, Edgewood, Monday, February 6th, at 2 P. M., JOHN F. HERRON, in the forty-third year of his age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

WILEY—On Sunday, February 5, SADIE J., wife of Will T. Wiley, aged twenty-three years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, February 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 74 Logan street, Pittsburgh. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Deposit Bank and Truck Company.
Underwriters' Agency—Wm. A. Translee.
House for Rent and Furniture for Sale—P. O. Box 1412.
Wagons Wanted—Dwight Shaw.
Storeroom for Rent—S. S. Park.
Pittsburgh Rent—719 Penn street.
Skating Rink, Allegheny.
Boarding Wanted—F. B., Commercial office.
Counterfeiting Notice—I. F. Miller.
Pittsburgh Rent—719 Penn street.
Skating Rink, Allegheny.
Boarding Wanted—F. B., Commercial office.
Boarding Wanted—P., Commercial office.
Pocketbook Lost—Miss Margaret Bakewell.
Orphans' Court Sale of Valuable Houses.
Order of Exercises—Y. M. C. A. Literary Society.
Holford Table Sauce—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Mayville Tonic—H. Hay.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Ladies Safe Bank—Lazarus.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Stock Sailing—A. McFeeters.
Notions—J. G. Lauer & Bro.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Sargent.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Opera House—William Horace Lingard.
Trimble's Variegated Theatre.
Grand Charity Fair—Diocese of Allegheny.
Organ Concert—Cathedral of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Hydraulic Pressed Brick—T. Barker.
Library Hall—Wm. Mason Evans.
Oranges for Retailers—Lazarus.
Banner Baking Powder—Jesse H. Lippincott.
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Hydraulic Pressed Brick—T. Barker.
Library Hall—Wm. Mason Evans.
Oranges for Retailers—Lazarus.
Banner Baking Powder—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Soap More Salt—Thomas A. Go.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Consent in Bankruptcy—Hon. Wilson McCandless.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Grand Worth Lodge—W. H. Johnston.
Upholsterers—F. Edmundson & Son.
Steady Men Wanted—Geyer & Logan.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Tinplate and Stamping for Sale—W. D. Wood.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Notice of Dissolution—Lazarus & Co.
Money to Loan—W. W. Howard.
Going Home Sale—Thomas A. Co.
Commercial office.
Anthem Remedy—Jesse Whitcomb.
Notice—Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Notice—Temperancemiller and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate—W. H. Baily.
Sale—Executors of Thomas McKee & Co.
Table Damask—John S. Brown, 215 Church street, New York.
New 7.30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.

List of Unsailable Letters, February 5, 1871.

Bond Wm., Baltimore, Md. 3c
Kane Miss Mattie, Cadiz, O. 3c
Brown Miss Alice, New Orleans, La. 3c
Curry Geo, Cincinnati, O. 3c
Devlin H. H., Girard, Pa. 3c
Scheel John, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3c

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Adams long ago gained a prominent place in the favor of our play-goers, and we were, therefore, prepared to see the large audience present last night to greet him on his first appearance here this season. His audience, unlike those of last week, were very enthusiastic, and failed to greet a good point with applause. Mr. Adams's persecution of *Enoch* is always excellent, but last night it was better than usual. He gives the character with that peculiar skill and delicacy which render it highly enjoyable. Miss Ida Vernon, charged to fill the place of leading lady, made a very good impression as *Lady Arundel*. She is quite natural. There is, however, little in the character from which to judge of an actress's merits. Mr. Adams receives our judgment until we have seen her in a more difficult role; she has a very favorable stage presence, and a pleasing voice. Her singing, some what in its strength, however, of the remainder of the cast it can be said that all did well and many.

To-night Mr. Adams will produce the tragedy of "Narcisse," translated from the German of Brachvogle—a play in which he appears for the first time to-night. The musical farce of "Jenny Lind" will conclude the entertainment.

OPERA HOUSE.—A full audience, including many ladies enjoyed the first performance of the Lingard Combination. Mr. Lingard's songs were as attractive as ever, and his stage impersonations took with the audience. Robertson's new comedy of "David Garrick" was handsomely presented, George C. Boniface appearing in the title *role* to advantage. Mr. Lingard's support is good. The bill for again and to-night is increasing in interest.

The Czar Does not Counsel Moderation.

BERLIN, February 6.—The Russian *Cross Gazette* confirms the report that all material questions before the Conference have been arranged. The same paper denies that the Czar has written to Emperor William, counseling moderation in dealing with the vanquished French.

42, S. O. T.—Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, meets to-night (Tuesday), at their hall, No. 67 Fourth avenue. Come and see us!

Aërated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by All Grocers. TTha

An Established Remedy.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness and other troubles of the throat and lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Aërated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all Grocers. TTha

A Large Stock of Notions.

Fancy goods, toys, baskets, childrens' carriages, perambulators, rocking horses, cane and willow chairs for every description, at the lowest eastern prices, at J. G. Lauer & Bro.'s, importers and jobbers, No. 106 Market street, five doors above Fifth avenue.

Just Seasonable.

About this time nothing is more acceptable in any family than a Weed sewing Machine. It is decidedly the best family machine for light and heavy manufacture. It runs easily, is not liable to get out of order and performs all kinds of sewing. The agent for the Weed Sewing Machine, is at 116 Market street, J. Biggert & Son, Agents.

Why is there such a Brisk Demand

For T. H. Nevin & Co.'s white lead? Its purity is guaranteed and its brilliancy and durability are unsurpassed. Testimonials as to its superiority are coming in from all directions. Send your orders to the manufactory of Third avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Satchels.

Traveling baskets, at the lowest prices. A very large assortment at J. G. Lauer & Bro.'s, No. 106 Market street.

Marbles.

One hundred and fifty thousand common marbles. One hundred thousand polished marbles. One hundred thousand agate marbles. One hundred thousand glass, fine, No. 1, 2, 3. At Thompson & Co.'s, 140 Liberty street.

Italian and English Statuary.

Of the choicest subjects and in the most artistic of designs, at the manufactory of H. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street. Call in and see them.

Glass Eyes.

All kinds of marbles, bird-nest baskets, &c., at the lowest prices, at J. G. Lauer & Bro.'s, No. 106 Market street.

China Ware, Just Received

A large stock, which is now open for inspection, will be sold at marvelously low prices at the China Palace, city. E. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

The India Ale

manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. TTha

Dollar Steam Engines

At Lauer's.

Crockery and Earthenware,

Of every style, size and price, can be procured at wholesale rates at H. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Jones Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians. The largest patent agency is certified to by druggists generally. TTSS

Silver and Plated Ware.

The largest and most select assortment for table use, can be procured at reasonable rates, at H. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware a Specialty. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

RINK! RINK! RINK!

The Cheapest Place of Amusement

IN THE CITY.

Open Day and Evening.

Finest Sheet of Ice Ever was in the Rink.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Good Western Band in attendance.

LIBRARY HALL.

WM. MASON EVANS'

DICKENS READINGS.

Thursday Evening, February 9.

Dickens and the Humorists.

Admission..... 50 Cents.

Matinee Saturday, February 11, at 2 o'clock.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS'

GRAND CHARITY FAIR,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SHERIDAN POST 88, G. A. R., Commencing FEBRUARY 6TH 1871.

DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Hall,

BY

Dr. GEO. F. BARKER,

OF YALE COLLEGE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th,

"The Chemistry of the Sun and Stars."

EACH LECTURE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.

Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, to be had at the University, corner Ross and Diamond streets.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 6, 1871.

There was a brisk demand for money to-day, which was but partially met. The National Banks, as well as our numerous savings and Deposit and private banking concerns, have their discount lines comparatively full, and the daily gain from deposits, as well as the increase from maturing paper, are inadequate to the average increased demands for loans. Rates by private bankers have somewhat stiffened, and 12 per cent. is got on good four months paper.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109	109	109
Gold	111½	112	112

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Inv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94	93		½
Do. Scrip	93	92½		½
Erie	21½	21		½
Reading	94	93½		½
Lake Shore	94	93½		½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	103½		½
Chicago & Rock Island	94½	94		½
Do. preferred	84	84		
Rock Island	106	106		
St. Paul	53	52		½
Do. preferred	74	74		
Toledo & Wabash	52	52		
Do. preferred	94	94		
Fort Wayne	94½	94		½
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25½		
Pacific Mail	47½	47		½
Adams Express	67	67		
Gold	111½	112		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of that active stock:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Nav.	54½
Do. preferred	58½
Lehigh Coal and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	49½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Regularly daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as at the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well improved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—With the exception of a slight reduction in the price of sugars, which is not yet generally known as baker's brands, we have no changes to note in the markets. The brands referred to have been reduced 1c cash—for cash only at the barrel, which is so slight that it will be scarcely perceptible upon the size or price of the loaves. The weather is bright and cold. Business is generally reported fair for the season. The prices of all leading articles are firm and unchanged.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $1@$1 ½ doz; ½ gallon 60@70c.

ASHES.—The market contains a in fair supply of the various kinds. In regard to prices we have no changes to note. Sales soda ash at 4@4½c per cent., 5@6 reduced, 55 per cent., 2½@3c; potash, 7½@7¾c; pearls, $6.90@7.00.

APPLES.—The current prices were $4.00@4.50 ₱ obl, choice selected $5.00 ₱ obl.

BEANS.—The market contains a fair supply, the receipts being 75 packages; sales are regularly made at $2.25@2.30 ₱ bushel for prime; $2.10@2.15; choice lots $2@2.20; common to medium $1@2.00.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 7@7½.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5@5½ ₱ lb.

BRAN.—Small many $2.00 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1.75.

BUTTER.—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—Sales in a jobbing way at 15@16c; 17c; 5-lb cans, $5.25; 1-lb cans, $6; 2-lb cans, $10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged at $4.50 ₱ 100 ₱ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is fair and prices unchanged. We note sales as follows: hams 18@19c; sugar cured, 15@15c. Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do, 12½c. Shoulders, 10c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 15c. Mess pork, $18@23.50 ₱ bbl. Dried beef, 18c. Lard—Leaf, in tierces, 10c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 12½@13c. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard on ₱ gallon, ₱ 1.30.

CHEESE.—There is a fair supply, and regular sales made as follows: Factory 15c@15½c; choice do 16c; Factory 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Sweitzer 16@ ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ₱ bushel.

CANDLES.—Sales at $7, $8@10 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania $6@6.50; Philadelphia $5.75.

CRACKERS.—The supply on hand is ample. We note sales of standard brands at 12½@13c by the car load.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2.65 to $2.90 ₱ barrel; Newark hydraulic at $2.75 to $3.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; sperm, 45c; adamantine, 25c.

CRANBERRIES.—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The extreme ranges of prices are $10 @$11 per bushel for Cherry Red and Bell.

COAL.—The supply in the market was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We note sales as follows: anthracite at $9@9.50 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull, with sales at 7@ 7½ ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT.—Fruits are scarce and advancing. We quote as follows: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12@12½c; peeled, 22@25c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 5c for sliced, 3½@4c for sliced. Dried blackberries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ₱; unpitted do, 7@8c.

EGGS.—The market is selling, and fresh eggs sell freely at 27@28c per dozen; packed 26@28c.

FLOUR.—There has been a slight change in the rates of bakers' brands, which have declined 25c ₱ bbl. Receipts since our last, 1,104 bbls. We quote: Choice white wheat, 16 bbls, 7.50@7.75. Choice white wheat, 16 bbls, 7.50@7.75. Choice do, 25 bbls, 7.25@7.50. Fancy do, 25 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia. Fancy do, 50 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co.'s Philadelphia. Extra do, 50 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia. Extra do, 50 bbls refined to J. J. Palmer, Baltimore, Md. Total Refined..... 1,313 bbls

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

W. M. Kelly & Co, 15s bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

H. W. C. Tweddle..... 841 Kiers Oil Works..... 336
Jas. T. Brady & Co..... 50 Vesta Oil Works..... 154
Jno Speer..... 50
Total..... 1,430

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 6, 1871.

Cattle.

The run of cattle to Allegheny this week was fair, being forty-one cars by rail, twenty-seven of which were Chicago cattle, and the balance Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania stock. The quality of the cattle was not as usual, some very good cattle, and some light, thinish stock. Good fat cattle bring a fair price in Allegheny, as there is a class of butchers who take the very best cattle they can get. Marks, a Bro, sold a car of extra cattle to one of our city butchers for 8½c, which we believe to be the highest price reached to-day. The market was a little brisker than last week, but prices were not much changed, although good cattle, weighing about 1,200 lbs, brought a little more money than last week, while common and tail ends were slow and dull, selling at about last week's prices. Bulls sold to-day readily at prices from 4c to 5½c, with considerable inquiry for them, and there was but a short supply of the kind. Stock cattle, who could not be reached by the New York courts. Another view of the matter is daily gaining reputation already won, and thousands daily buy it in preference to any other. STRAW A. MORTON, 99 Smith street, are prepared to show it to all who call.

42, S. O. T.—Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, meets to-night (Tuesday), at their hall, No. 67 Fourth avenue. Come and see us!

Aërated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by All Grocers. TTha

An Established Remedy.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness and other troubles of the throat and lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Aërated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all Grocers. TTha

A Large Stock of Notions.

Fancy goods, toys, baskets, childrens' carriages, perambulators, rocking horses, cane and willow chairs for every description, at the lowest eastern prices, at J. G. Lauer & Bro.'s, importers and jobbers, No. 106 Market street, five doors above Fifth avenue.

Just Seasonable.

About this time nothing is more acceptable in any family than a Weed sewing Machine. It is decidedly the best family machine for light and heavy manufacture. It runs easily, is not liable to get out of order and performs all kinds of sewing. The agent for the Weed Sewing Machine, is at 116 Market street, J. Biggert & Son, Agents.

Why is there such a Brisk Demand

For T. H. Nevin & Co.'s white lead? Its purity is guaranteed and its brilliancy and durability are unsurpassed. Testimonials as to its superiority are coming in from all directions. Send your orders to the manufactory of Third avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Satchels.

Traveling baskets, at the lowest prices. A very large assortment at J. G. Lauer & Bro.'s, No. 106 Market street.

Marbles.

One hundred and fifty thousand common marbles. One hundred thousand polished marbles. One hundred thousand agate marbles. One hundred thousand glass, fine, No. 1, 2, 3. At Thompson & Co.'s, 140 Liberty street.

Italian and English Statuary.

Of the choicest subjects and in the most artistic of designs, at the manufactory of H. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street. Call in and see them.

Glass Eyes.

All kinds of marbles, bird-nest baskets, &c., at the lowest prices, at J. G. Lauer & Bro.'s, No. 106 Market street.

China Ware, Just Received

A large stock, which is now open for inspection, will be sold at marvelously low prices at the China Palace, city. E. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

The India Ale

manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. TTha

Dollar Steam Engines

At Lauer's.

Crockery and Earthenware,

Of every style, size and price, can be procured at wholesale rates at H. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Jones Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians. The largest patent agency is certified to by druggists generally. TTSS

Silver and Plated Ware.

The largest and most select assortment for table use, can be procured at reasonable rates, at H. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware a Specialty. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

RINK! RINK! RINK!

The Cheapest Place of Amusement

IN THE CITY.

Open Day and Evening.

Finest Sheet of Ice Ever was in the Rink.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Good Western Band in attendance.

LIBRARY HALL.

WM. MASON EVANS'

DICKENS READINGS.

Thursday Evening, February 9.

Dickens and the Humorists.

Admission..... 50 Cents.

Matinee Saturday, February 11, at 2 o'clock.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS'

GRAND CHARITY FAIR,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SHERIDAN POST 88, G. A. R., Commencing FEBRUARY 6TH 1871.

DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Hall,

BY

Dr. GEO. F. BARKER,

OF YALE COLLEGE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th,

"The Chemistry of the Sun and Stars."

EACH LECTURE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.

Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, to be had at the University, corner Ross and Diamond streets.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 92 head mixed stock from Ohio and Indiana from 5 to 6½c.

Keefer & Beyer sold 25 Chicago cattle from 6 to 7c.

J. Garvin sold 8 bulls from 4 to 5c.

P. Schidemantel sold 15 cattle from 5 to 6c.

Sheep.

J. W. Unger sold 22 head fair sheep averaging 86 lbs, at 5½c.

A. Steely sold 66 head Butler county sheep at figures ranging from 5 to 6c.

T. Schidemantel sold 100 head Butler county sheep at figures ranging from 5 to 6c.

—Williams sold 25 head common sheep at $2 75 ₱ head.

Hogs.

J. Rothchild sold 50 head good hogs at 8½c.

C. Byer sold 35 good hogs at from 8 to 8½c.

Greenwald & Kahn reports a few at about 8c and very dull.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅝@112.

NEW YORK, February 6—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109½.

GOLD.

The chief interest to-day in Wall street centers in the gold market, which has been strong, opening at 112, sold up to 112¾, and closed at 111⅝@112. Prices paid for carrying were from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. Clearances $48,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were strong and higher throughout the entire list, owing chiefly to the announcement that the Secretary would apply the 5-20s in March next into 6 ₱ cent. bonds, the inference being that the Treasury influence will be in favor of bringing the price of bonds and gold together, which implies a decline in gold and an advance in the current quotations of bonds.

Coupons, 1881	113½	6-20s, 1867	109½
5-20s, 1862	111½	6-20s, 1868	109½
5-20s, 1864	110½	10-40s	109½
5-20s, 1865	110½	Currency 6s	111½
5-20s, 1865, new	108½		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and weak.

Missouris	90	Virginias, old	65
Tennessees, old	67½	North Carolinas, old	42½
Tennessees, new	67½	North Carolinas, new	42½
Virginias, new	60½		

The stock market opened strong, but as the day advanced became somewhat weak and lower in prices, with the exception of Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, which were active. Western Union was the weakest on the list.

U. U. Telegraph	43½	Northwestern	85½
Quicksilver	39	Preferred	84½
Mariposa	10	Pacific Mail	48½
Preferred	30	N. J. Central	104
Adams Express	67	Reading	94
Wells Fargo Express	25	Preferred	74
American Express	47½	Wabash	52
United States Express	47½	Preferred	94
Pacific Mail	47½	Fort Wayne	94½
New York Cent. Scrip	91	Toledo	52½
Erie	21	Chicago and Alton	116½
Preferred	46	Preferred	94
Harlem	130	Ohio and Mississippi	25½
Preferred	140	Illinois Central	130
Reading	93½	Burlington & Quincy	135½
Michigan Central	117½	Del. and Sharon	13½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103½	Illinois Central	130½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO,